# NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

business of this body in the regular and appropriate channels marked out by our predecessors in the earlier and better days of the Republic. I endea-roured, by all the influence I could command, to the up the President's message in the first

are the facts? We see and know that discussion has increased and extended more rapidly since the enactment of those laws than at any former period.

Our elections are very generally made to depend on the slave question. It has placed new and able members in the Senate, and it has driven others into body. Where now are the Northern members who advocated these Compromise measures? Gone, sir, most of them, to that land of political forgetfulness from which they will never return What questions entered into the late contest in New Hampshire What were the issues in Massachusetts at her late tical revolution in Ohio? These elections turned upon the question of Slavery. And while on this point, I would ask what has blasted and withered the last political hopes of the present Secretary of State? Every man knows that it is this very question. and making speeches to demonstrate that the slave agitation had ceased, it was operating in the popuand has now pronounced the sentence of death to In most of our elections for State and county officers, it is rapidly becoming the principal disturbing element. The people in some portions of the country will not confide in those who are the disturbing the country will not confide in those who are the advocates of freedom, in other parts they will confide in no other.

The institution of Slavery has increased its victims, in sixty years, from six hundred thousand to three

The slave States, early finding themselves unable to hold their bondmen in subjection called on the Fedoral Government to assist them in recovering their fugitives from their neighbours, the Indians Without discussion, or, so far as we know, without obligation: the Executive power, then, as usual, in slaveholding hands, effected a treaty providing for the return. the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. constituted a precedent. Another similar treaty followed. The Indians failed to live up to their sti-The sending of their fellow men back to chains and bondage was a barbarity at which they revolted At length the first Seminole war ensued. Then the second; and untold millions of the people's money was squandered in returning them to bondage.

Slavery and the slave trade, in this District, was ablished early in the present century; and in a ryears thereafter, Congress established the coastwise slave trade. As the institution increased, more slave territory was demanded. Louisiana was pur-chased; then Elorida. Tayas was annoxed. War subject the citizens of the Free States; to addisgrace of chasing down the hunted fugitive, ter tears. The people of the free States have witnessed these things. They know them to be unconharded.

Brooks], who first publicly swore allegiance to this Compromise, whether he is in favour of sustaining the first publicly swore allegiance to this Compromise, whether he is in favour of sustaining the position of gentlemen, and hope they will stand the position of gentlemen.

business of this body in the regular and appropriate business of this body in the regular and appropriate business of this body in the regular and spreadcessors in the carlier and better days of the Republic. I endeader and better days of the Republic. I endeaded to make up the President's message in the first months take up the President's message in the first months of the session. On examining that document, all parties could have brought forward their views. I parties could have brought forward their views. I parties voting for it. The Baltimore platform contains resolutions substantially embracing this doctions substantially embracing this doctions substantially embracing this doction attimeted to hear the gentleman will also add, that I regretted to hear the gentleman will also add, that I regretted to hear the gentleman will also add, that I regretted to hear the gentleman will also add, that I regretted to hear the gentleman will also add, that I regretted to hear the gentleman will also add, that I regretted to hear the gentleman time resolutions substantially embracing this doctions substantially embracing the take not the place for such declarations.

The free Democratic member, and was sustained by a vote of 198 yeas to 6 nays; nearly every member of both tains resolutions substantially embracing this doctions substantially embracing this doctions take the volid to maintain it is important right of the people of each State, to maintain just such an attitude, in regard to Slavery, at the maintain just such an attitude, in r

a series of laws, enacted by the late Congress, consisting, first, of the law which admits California as a State. The object of that bill being accomplished no attempt to disturb it will of course be made. Secondly, that which defines the boundaries of Texas. This, too, has accomplished its object, and is therefore settled, and no longer a subject of controversy. The others, establishing Governments in our Territories, excluding the slave-breeders of Maryland and Virginia from the slave markets of this District, and that for the recapture of fugitive slaves, are in operation—subject, like other statutes, to modification or repeal. But it is said that all questions of Slavery were settled by the passage of these laws that they are to operate as a final quietus of the whole Slavery agitation. These ideas were not advanced in this body at the time those bills were passed. Indeed, if my recollection be correct, there was no discussion upon the passage of the fugitive slave, or the laws establishing Governments in Utah and New Mexico. They were passed under the previous question, without examination. Few members of that Congress, I think, entertained the abourd notion that their action could bind the action of gentlemen now present. Few members from the free States, who voted for these measures, have survived the storm of popular indignation, brought upon themselves by the passage of those laws. Their mecessors were sent here for the very purpose of repealing these enactments; and I am of opinion that it will require strong argument to convince them that the reprehensible conduct of their predecessors were sent here for the very purpose of repealing these enactments; and I am of opinion that it will require strong argument to convince them that the reprehensible conduct of their predecessors were sent here for the very purpose of repealing these enactments; and I am of opinion that it will require strong argument to convince them that the reprehensible conduct of their predecessors is to control and govern this Cong

home to every elector of this nation; to every man, woman and child, whether bond or free. What will be the effect of maintaining the Compromise? What the effect of silencing further agitation of the slave trade, or will they not? or are they to play the effect of silencing further agitation of the slave colleagues of either party. I am solicitous that the question? These are important inquiries, which, as question? These are important inquiries, which, as yet, have never been answered; nor have they been

die to depend discussed in this body.

The first consequence resulting from the support of the Compromise will be to maintain Slavery and the Slave Trade in this District.

As already observed, in 1801, Congress passed a

law, by which the institution of Slavery in this District, with its attendant commerce in human flesh, was continued and established under Congressional That law remains in force to this day. Here, sir, under our own observation, within our own jurisdiction, by virtue of our own laws, man is own jurisdiction, by virtue of our own taws, that degraded, robbed of his intellectual enjoyments, kept in deplorable ignorance, and disrobed of his manhood. By virtue of those laws he is transformed into a chattel, brutalized, and sold like swine. Here, sir, men and women are bred for market. Beings and girls for sale; and by that business sustain themselves and families, and accumulate wealth.

To sustain the Compromise is to sustain this revolting practice-to give these slave-breeders license and encouragement to pursue an occupation abhor-rent to every feeling of Christianity and of decency. Yet, sir, the Whig members of this body, on the firs day of our session, resolved, distinctly and emphatiday of our session, resolved, distinctly and emphatically, to support this practice, which is spurned and held in disgust by Mahommedan Governments. I wish to be understood, and therefore repeat, that the support of the Compromise measures is identified with, and inseparable from, the support of slavebreeding and slave-dealing, now carried on in this District. To sustain the Compromise is to sustain these practices. To prohibit the slave trade here would violate this pretended Compromise. It is required, I understand, of each of the Democratic candidates for President, that he shall sustain the Compromise, and thereby lend his whole official influence promise, and thereby lend his whole official influence puphold and encourage the breeding and sale of aves in this District. Unless pledged to this, he slaves in this District. Unless pledged to this, he cannot receive the support of that party; while the Whig candidate is to say nothing about it, to express no opinion in regard to it, to stand neutral upon the subject. To stand neutral, to do nothing, is to lend an influence in favour of this growing human flesh for market. This traffic in the bodies of females depends on the voice of Congress. If we say stop, it ceases forever; if we are silent, it continues. To remain supinely silent, is to continue it. slaves in this District.

Now, I do not think there is a member on this floor from a free State who dare speak out boldly and say to this House and to the country that he is and say to this House and to the country that he is in favour of this breeding of mankind for market, that he approves of this traffic in God's image. If any member from the free States should do it, I think it would seal his political fate. Yet gentlemen do not hesitate to rise here, and declare their intenchased; then Florida. Texas was annexed. War with Mexico followed, and vast territory was acquired. Three million slaves could not be held in bondage by the power of the slave States. We were called on to permit the institution to be extended into our Territories; we did so: to give free territory which our arms had conquered, and we did it: to pay her for territories their entire influence to sustain this business of their which our arms had conquered, and we did it: to take upon the nation the hurden of capturing and returning fugitive slaves; to appoint officers, or slave and flesh? I desire to understand compromise, whether he is in favour of sustaining slave and flesh? I desire to understand compromise, whether he is in favour of sustaining slave.

and women for market.

But the Compromise embraces also the slave trade upon our Southern coast. All are aware that, by institution of Slavery in the several States of this Contest and of Slavery in the several States of this Contest and the section of the act of 1807, slave dealers are authorized to carry (under certain regulations) and the section of the United States to another, under the flag of our Union. Men, women, and children, are purchased in this District, and in the Northern slave States, and placed on board these slaves ships and carried to the torture and premature deaths, which, it is well known, await them upon the slave ships and carried to the torture and premature deaths, which, it is well known, await them upon the cotton and sugar plantations. There they are murdered under a slow torture by the lash of inhuman overseers. It is estimated that twenty thousand human victims are thus annually sacrificed to Southern barbarity. The blood of those victims rests upon the members of this body. We have the power to stop this flood of human gore. But, while these victims toil in chains, and sigh and weep under the tortures to which our law consigns them, members here refuse to examine this subject, refuse to permit the introduction of a bill to repeal this law; but they stand here and exert their utmost powers to revive, to galvanize into life, the old party issues on which they have heretofore contended. They endeavour to close their eyes to notorious facts, and soothe their consciences by occupying their own attention, and that of others, upon the miserable party conflicts, which have no higher motive or aim than to secure the spoils of office to one or the other political party. I judge not for others, but so far as I am myself concerned, I should feel far less guilt were I to strike a stilette to the heart of a strike a stilette to the heart of a strike a stilette. am myself concerned, I should feel far less guilt were I to strike a stiletto to the heart of a single victim, than I should to exert my influence to sustain that slave trade, or than I should were I to sit here in silence and permit that infamous traffic to continue without my solemn protest against it. It is frequently the case, that men and women, apparently doomed to the tortures of the far South by this trade, commit suicide rather than meet its horrors. All will recollect the story of the father, mother, and children, confined in a slave prison in a neighbouring State, destined to the Southern market. The parents, having deliberated upon their situation and that of their children, took the lives of their own hands. Do not we who sit in this Hall, and by our silence and inaction continue this slave trade, share in the guilt of these dark and dawning iniquities of Does not the blood of those victims stain our garments? And, when we appear at the bar of final retribution, shall we plead this Compromise as a justification for crimes which would strike terror to a savage heart? I am aware that some of my colleagues have pledged themselves to sustain these Compromise measures, thereby upholding this slave trade. Now, sir, I wish to inquire of those gentlemen whether they are willing to rise on this floor, and say frankly to the people of our State, that they are in favour of supporting this slave trade? I detail and fair understanding on this subject. Will they sustain this coast-wise slaye trade, or will they not? or are they to play deak and keen silent? I may not a five to the form of the previous and capture his slave in a free State, that he possessed to pursue and capture his slave in a free State, that he possessed to pursue and capture his slave in a free State, that he possessed to pursue and capture his slave in a free State, that he possessed to pursue and capture his slave in sheries and capture his slave in a free State, that he possessed to pursue and capture his slave in sheries and capture his slave in the subver of this provision, which says the shall be delivered up on claim of the person to whom such service or labour may be due, renders in the sale to renders in the subver up the stray horse or mule. That the latter part of this provision, which says the say trade and capture his slave trade in the latter part of this provision, which says the shal neighbouring State, destined to the Southern market.

The parents, having deliberated upon their situation and that of their children, took the lives of their own offsprings, and then sought death by their own

> representatives stands on these questions.
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> The people of the North have been deceived long enough by politicians, who proclaim their intention to sustain the Compromise, without descending to particulars and explaining what they mean by such upon our Southern coast, and in our Territories, and a truism attered by my Lord Coke, when he said, "fraud lurketh in generalities." This general expression in favour of sustaining the Compromise embraces all these iniquities; and when a man, either here or elsewhere, avows himself in favour of the Compromise measures he, in substance and feet to maintain the infamous fugitive slave law. It was Compromise measures, he, in substance and fact avows himself in favour of breeding men and women for market in this District and in our Territories, and of prostituting our flag to the protection a commerce in human flesh. I would be as willing a commerce in human flesh. I would be as willing to traffic in God's image, as I would to sustain the owner of yonder slave prison in his accursed voca-tion, by upholding the law which authorizes him to pursue it. I would as soon vote for Williams, the pursue it. I would as soon vote to retain the slave dealer and owner of yonder barracoon, to the slave dealer and owner of yonder barracoon, to the stave dealer and which as I would for any man who sustains him in his execrable commerce. Yet, sir, strange as it may seem, your Presidential candidates of the Democratic party appear to think they will have no chance of success unless they patronize those worse than savage practices, while the Whig

> candidate is to keep silence in regard to them.
> But the Compromise was intended also to, and, if
> observed, must, forever, close all hope of excluding this point there is no longer uncertainty. The official returns from Utah show that Slavery exists there. Servile politicians can no longer deny the fact. The honourable Secretary of State, I think, will not repeat that gigantic falsehood which he put torth in the Senate on the 7th of March, 1850, when torth in the Senate on the 'third like in 1820, when he asserted that Slavery was "excluded from that country by the laws of God." Indeed, at the time when that attempt to deceive the people of the North was made, it was known here and throughout the country that Slavery existed in Utah. The fact had been published some two months previously in most of our leading newspapers; and if the author of was the only member of Congress uninformed on that point. Slavery also exists in New Mexico, as that point. Slavery also exists in New Mexico, as we have seen by the public press. Indeed, if we can rely upon the public press, a Judge of New Mexico was lately engaged in purchasing slaves in this city to work the silver mines of that country, from which the Secretary of State asserted that Slavery was excluded by God's law.

> was excluded by God's law.
> if the Compromise be sustained, then are Slavery. The soil which, under Mexican law, had been consecrated to freedom, is now, under Amerithese Territories to been consecrated to freedom, is now, under Ameri-can law, to be cursed with the most degrading op-pression that exists upon earth; and slave markets are to be established, and men bought and sold, and women made the subjects of purchase and sale, on women made the subjects arms. To sustain the territory conquered by our arms. To sustain the Compromise, is to sustain Slavery and the slave Compromise, is to sustain Slavery and the slave trade in those Territories. To vote for Presidential candidates who uphold the Compromise, is to vote for Slavery, for the slave trade, with its attendant for Slavery, or time in those Territories. rimes, to continue in those Territories.
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> Mr. Chairman, when I hear members on this floor

range. They of course, understand that the late of the second the second through the course of the second through the second th

Slavery and of the slave trade, come forth, and say so manfully, as becomes men who represent an enlightened people. This expression of our honest sentiments is due to the people; it is due to ourselves. We have been pained at exhibitions of tergiversations here; at the exposure of gentlemen who hold to manly sentiments of freedom at home, and when they once get here, turn round and swear allegiance to Nlavery. There is no evenes for this decaying

they once get here, turn round and swear allegiance to Slavery. There is no excuse for this deception. If our constituents desire us to act for Slavery, let us do it openly and boldly. If they wish us to maintain the cause of freedom, let us do it manfully, or resign, our seats in this body; but let us not deceive those who honour us with their confidence. Again, sir, by maintaining the Compromise, we shall uphold the fugitive law, with all its infamous and unconstitutional provisions. The constitutional provisions in regard to fugitives from labour have been so often argued by me, that I will not, on the provisions in regard to fugitives from labour have been so often argued by me, that I will not, on the present occasion, repeat my views. I will only say that a proposition to involve the prople of the free States in the expense and disgrace of arresting and imprisoning fugitive slaves, was offered to the Convention that framed the Constitution; that the proposal was objected to; and so strong were the objections, that the member who offered it withdrew it, not daring to take a vote of the Convention. We are all aware that on that occasion no member exare all aware that on that occasion no member ex-pressed the opinion that the people of the free States were bound by that instrument, or by any moral or political principle, to participate in the expense or pointear principle, to participate in the expense of the disgrace of capturing fugitive slaves. We know, historically, that it was the intention of the framers of that instrument to do no more than to secure to the master the same right to pur-sue and capture his slave in a free State, that he

sue and capture his slave in a free State, that he possessed to pursue and capture his horse or mule. That the latter part of this provision, which says "he shall be delivered up on claim of the person to whom such service or labour may be due," renders it our duty to deliver up the stray horse or mule, on claim of the owner. We are not to obstruct the master in reclaiming him. This was the view expressed by the Supreme Court, in the case of Prigg to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

This is perfectly consistent with the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rantoul), who, it there constitution was adopted by the people in their several State Conventions. But, for the sake time the Constitution was adopted by the people in their several State Conventions. But, for the sake is the secure the owner in the exercise of this right; that we may, by legislation, punish any person who interference penal, or giving a compensation to the owner. This was the view evidently entertained by the Congress of 1793. They endeavoured to effect this object; but there they stopped. They made no attempt to involve this Government, or the people of the free States, in the burdens, expense, and disgrace, of carching and sending the trembling fugitive back to bondage.

The second and the constitutionality of that portion of the law of the constitutionality of that portion of the law of the constitutionality of that portion of the law of the constitutionality of that portion of the law of the constitutionality of that portion of the law of the constitutionality of that portion of the law of the constitutionality of that portion of the law of the consequence of chasing down the flying bondman, and sending him back in chains.

Those portions of the law which authorize and the consequence of this indeed by those which interfered the consequence of the law of the consequence of the l

ing bondman, and sending him back in chains.

Those portions of the law which authorize and require the appointment of officers to grant process for the arrest of slaves; that part which makes it the duty of indees to grant process. for the arrest of slaves; that part which makes it the duty of judges to grant such process: that part which directs marshals and deputy marshals to ar-rest the slave; which authorizes them to call on the people to assist in that practical work; which renenabled to pursue his flight—these provisions are each of them unconstitutional, unjust, abhorrent to the principles and the feelings of the people of the free States, inhuman, and barbarous.

Mr. Chairman, it has pleased certain gentlemen, on various occasions, to allude to myself and my political friends as opposed to the Constitution. They

itical friends as opposed to the Constitution. They will not meet our arguments on this point. They recoil from the legitimate debate, and seek to misre present us by general charges, carefully avoiding every specific point. I now repeat, that to the full extent to which the law of 1850 involves this Government, its officers, and the people of the free States, in the burden, the expense, and disgrace, of recapturing and returning fugitive slaves, it is un-

And, sir, I here desire to understand if there be member from Ohio, or from any free State east of it, who denies this position? Is there one who holds that his constituents and himself are bound to parti-If so, I desire that he will announce the fact. I long to find one such public man; and if there be here, I wish he would avow the fact.

No. Mr. Speaker, I blush for my country, when her representatives take shelter behind unmeaning generalities, and refuse to avow their honest senti-

they must of course intend to chase down the trem-bling female, as she flees from the inhumanity of a worse than savage oppressor. And, in view of some men, no candidate is fit for President or other office, unless he is willing thus to degrade himself in view of those who regard with sentiments of respect the dignity of the human race.

Mr. Chairman, we are under neither moral no political obligations to legislate on this subject. The first clause of the same section of the Constitution provides that " the citizens of each State shall enjoy the privileges and immunities of citizens of the Now, sir, instead of carrying out this eral states." Prow, sir, instead of carrying out this provision of the Constitution, by legislating for its enforcement, we have left the subject as it was when the Constitution was adopted. And instead of enforcing this provision, we permit Southern States now to sell the citizens of Massachusetts into Slavery; and hundreds of native born American citizens have by those States been seized and sold into Slave direct, and palpable violation of the Constitution, and are now bowing under the lash; while members of this body from the same States do not even refer to such outrages upon liberty and humanity, but are eager to rise and swear allegiance

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

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number of fugitives will of course increase more ra-pidly. Our railroads, steamboats, and the vast in-crease of intercommunication between our free and

and South. With them there must be hostility and hatred towards their oppressors, whether they be slaveholders or the allies of Slavery. It is a law of the human mind. All honest men must unite in the acknowledgement of their rights. It is our duty to carry intelligence to every being who bears the image of our Creator. Thousands of agencies are at work, bearing information to the oppressed and down-trodden of our land.

By an inscrutable law which pervades the moral world, our very efforts to sustain Slavery are converted into the means of its overthrow. The slavery are converted into the means of its overthrow. The slavery are in this District is upheld for the purpose of sustaining Slavery in our Southern States. But where is the reflecting man, who does not see that every slave sold from this city carries with him in telligence of his rights, and becomes a missionary of freedom when transferred South? Why, sir, in that mournful procession of fifty-two victims of this infamous commerce, taken from this city in 1846, was an individual of unusual intellect. His name was Edmonson. He called on me at different times to aid him in raising money to redeem his sisters. They were, however, sold, and subsequently repurchased by some benevolent people at the East, and was an indvidual of unusual intellect. His name was Edmonson. He called on me at different times to aid him in raising money to redeem his sisters. They were, however, sold, and subsequently repurchased by some benevotent people at the East, and are now free. I am told that his whole family were endowed with intellects of the highest order. He was himself, so far as propriety of tenguage coulde. was himself, so far as propriety of language, gentle-manly deportment, and intelligence, are concerned, not the inferior of gentlemen here, or of the Presi-dent of the United States. But he was a victim to this slave trade; and unless he now sleeps in a ser-

other course than to purchase them and set them free. The same result is intended by those who now advocate the Compromise, which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to throw the burden of sustaining Slavery upon this Federal Government. As was well remarked by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Rantoul], it is a Federal measure, a centralizing measure, calculated to concentrate pow-er in this Government, and to destroy the influence of the States. The plan has often been hinted, and of the Administration of this city. The grand scheme will subject the nation to a debt of \$1,200,000,000 debt that to an indefinite period will weigh down the labouring men of this nation, cripple our energies, and bring upon us the oppression, the suffering, which now render the English peasantry the subjects of pity throughout the civilized world. The Com-promise is but the incipient step to this final consumsubmit to this Compromise, I assert, without hesita-tion, that a proposition to relieve ourselves from this burden, by the purchase of the slaves of the nation, will be made within the next five years. I therefore say to the labouring men of the North, of all paryour constitutional rights, your liberties, are in ger. To pay \$1,200,000,000 would, however, be far less degrading to the Northern character than

this fugitive law.

Sir, gentlemen here strive to get up old party issues. Who does not know that those issues have become obsolete; that they cannot be galvanized into life? Who new contends for a national bank? Who opposes the sub-treasury? These issues have poses the sub-treasury? These issues have rrendered by the Whigs. The Democratic party no longer contends against harbour and river improvements. There will be no more proceeds of the public lands to divide among the States. There is no longer any issue of principle in regard to the tariff. The Whigs ask no more, than that the revetariff. The Whigs ask no more, than that the revenue to sustain Government shall be raised by a tariff of duties, so adjusted as best to promote the interests of our own labour. Te this the whole Democratic party of the North assent. There is no longer any party who goes for free trade—for supporting Government by direct taxation. I would myself be willing to try this method, as it would soon abolish the Slavery of the South; but no political party is in lavour of that system; all agree upon the principles of a tariff, but differ as to the amount which shall be

number of fugitives will of course increase more rapidly. Our railroads, steamboats, and the vast increase of intercommunication between our free and slave States, cannot fail to carry knowledge and intelligence to the whole coloured population, North and South. With them there must be hostility and hatred towards their oppressors, whether they be slaveholders or the allies of Slavery. It is a law of slaveholders or the allies of Slavery. It is a law of

American people, with singular elequence, taithful-

ness, and success.

Seventh-That it has assiduously kept back from Seventh—That it has assiduously kept back from the readers of the Reporter accounts of interesting and important public meetings, held in different parts of the kingdom, to welcome those able and distinguished representatives of their brethren in bonds, William Wells Brown and William and Ellen Craft: and has neglected and discouraged fugitive slaves bearing high testimonials from leading numbers of the American Anti-Slavery Society, while commend-ing to the sympathy of the British public such as are patronized by the American and Foreign Anti-

Slavery Society.

Eighth—That for the last eleven years, some of its most active members, without robuse from the Society, have industriously circulated sinister reports, prejudicial to the character and influence of some of the most virtuous, high-minded, and intrepid American Abolitionists, while the Reporter has been closed to all statements calculated to remove such micap-

to all statements calculated to remove such misapprehensions; thus evincing a want of candour and magnanimity utterly unbecoming the professed friends of the slave.

Wherefore, perceiving that the influence exerted by the British and Foreign A. S. Society has tended to repress energetic action, to withdraw English sympathy and aid from the true Abolitionists of America: and that, by multiplying the obstacles with which these devoted friends of freedom have to contend, it has grievously retarded the Anti-Slavery Cause throughout the world—the members of the Cause throughout the world—the members of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society feet that this body has forfeited the confidence formerly reposed in it, and that their duty to the slave requires them to dissolve all connection with it.

And it is hereby resolved,
That this Society be no longer considered as an auxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery

saxiliary to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, but that it constitute an independent organization, to be governed by such regulations as shall hereafter be determined upon.

That the members of this Society consider it incumbent upon them to direct the attention of all other affiliated associations to the grounds of their separation from the parent Society; and that a copy if the above resultions and of the printed door. of the above resolutions, and of the printed docu-ments on the subject already in circulation, be sent to the Secretary of each auxiliary F. N. TRIBE, Secretary.

# AMERICAN SLAVERY.

A LECTURE upon this subject was delivered by the Rev. Ed. Matthews, of Wisconsin, at the school-rooms of Counterslip chapel, Bristol, on Friday even-ing, 13th March, at the request of the committee of the Bristol and Clifton Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society.

The object of the Lecturer was to show the

rious influence of the slave power upon the free States of America, upon churches and ministers of religion, and upon missionary and other religious societies, and the means by which British Philan-thropists and Christians could aid in removing the il. Mr. Matthews showed how Slavery, when, in 20. it had obtained a footing in Virginia, rapidly diffused itself among the colonists. The Puritans in New England, the Dutch in New York, the Scotch in Georgia, the Fins and Swedes in Delaware, the Quakers in Philadelphia, were all included in the crime. Through the elevating influences of the Gospel, the Northern States came to the conviction that "slaveholding was a sin." and abulished the conviction that the state however yielding to system. The Southern States, however, yielding to eeds of confined to the South; not a village nor a hamlet in There the North was exempt from its power. The North to the was controlled by it ecclesiastically, politically, comparty of the North assent. There is no longer any party who goes for free trade—for supporting Government by direct taxation. I would myself be willing to try this method, as it would soon abolish the Slavery of the South; but no political party is in lavour of that system; all agree upon the principles of a tariff, but differ as to the amount which shall be assessed on various articles.

Why, sir, for three years the parties have been unable to arrange themselves upon any issue, whether it be the tariff, or any other of the old questions which divided the Whigs and Democrats. Nor can those issues ever again become interesting. They have become obsolete by force of circumstances. which divided the Whigs and Democrats. Nor can bered 8,010 ministers; 948,000 members: their those issues ever again become interesting. They slaves were 226,000. The slave power ruled this body chiefly through the missionary organizations. While these issues have been fading away, the great and overshadowing questions of humanity have been increasing, strengthening, and extending throughout the nation. It has entered into all our moral and the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agreeing to treat the Northern men to sign a paper, agree the Northern men to sign a paper, agree the Northern men to sign a paper, agree the Northern men to sign a paper agree the Northern men to sign a paper agree a paper agree the Northern men to sign a paper agree the Norther political questions. It is discussed in our social cirthem as good Christians, Many did so; and for 21 cles, our political conventions, and our pulpits. It years out of 30, slaveholders held the office of Presicentrols our County and State elections, our elections dents of their body. Their missionaries planted

77,000 slaves, and as being equally, with the other sects, subservient to the slave power, sacrificing to church union, purity and humanity. As an evidence of that, the very prayers in the South must be conformable to the mandate of Slavery. Mr. M. referred to "Letters on American Slavery." just published by Mr. Lant Carpenter, an English Unitarian lished by Mr. Lant Carpenter, an English Unitarian minister, who, when doing duty for Dr. Gilman. of minister, who, when doing duty for Dr. Gilman. South Carolina, laid aside, at Dr. G.'s reflected to "Letters on American Slavery." just published by Mr. Lant Carpenter, an English Unitarian finister, who, when doing duty for Dr. Gilman. of Sydney Howard Gay, New-York.

The Manufacture of the paper, and letters guist. He is best described by seas ago, by an illiterate but shread negro, was ago, by an illiterate but shread negro, by an illiterate but shread ne bound with them," which Dr. G. assured Mr. Carpenter would be dropping a spark on gunpowder.
"Had Wm. Gilman," Mr. M. remarked, "been in
the habit of preaching the Gospel faithfully to his
congregation, they would not have required the
Bible precept of 'remembering those in bonds' to
be expunged from their prayers to the Almighty."
Mr. Matthews next noticed some of the sections of
American churches who had seceded from the main
body frame conscientions renugannes to union with

American churches who had seceded from the main body from a conscientious repugnance to union with those who aided in the maintenance of Slavery. All who are denominated "Wesleyan Methodists" in the United States have separated from the Methodist Church upon Anti-Slavery grounds. The "Free Mission Baptists" (by whom Mr. M. was delegated to visit England) seceded from the "Baptist Triennial Convention;" and the "Free Presbyterians" have left the great Presbyterian by the content of the content of the second property of the great Presbyterian by the content of the great Presbyterian by the great pre have left the great Presbyterian body in obedience to the claims of the slave upon the professed followers of Christ. All those bodies (with some others which he must omit on the present occasion from want of time to describe their exact position, though he had much to say about them) made it a cardinal principle to treat Slavery as a sin, and to have no fellowhip with slaveholders. It was in this way onlyby this Anti-Slavery action in the religious bodies—that the churches of America could become purified of the iniquity of Slavery. It was not a military force that sustained the system, for among 23 millions of people they had but 10,000 soldiers: it was not by holp from neighbouring powers, for they were all opposed to Slavery; it was by public sentiment alone that the iniquity was maintained. It was in the power of the church to change their senti-ment, but she refused to do so, and on her rested the guilt of American Slavery. Mr. M. then rapidly described the slaveholding influences which were exerted upon visitors to the United States, and to which those who had any public object to accom-plish invariably submitted. Father Mathew was plish invariably submitted. Father Mathew was not allowed to visit the Southern States until he had given the slaveholders reason for believing that he had repented of having formerly signed an Anti-Slavery address to his countrymen in America. Jenny Lind was forced to let it be understood that she had no sympathy with the Abolitionists. such, the professed apostle of freedom, thought it necessary for his mission utterly to ignore three mil-lions of American subjects in abject Slavery. Even Miss Bremer, the Swedish writer, was induced to holders' project for expatriating the free coloured people! Mr. M. next explained how all who were hostile to Slavery in the United States were exposed to persecution, and he entreated the churches of England to lend their countenance and aid to those of their brethren in America who were battling against this gigantic evil. It had long been the aim of the slaveholders to prevent this sympathy from against this gigantic evil. It had long been the aim of the slaveholders to prevent this sympathy from being extended to the Anti-Slavery party in America, and they sent pro-slavery ministers to this country to mislead public opinion upon the Slavery question. Mr. M. trusted that the Christian people of England would not suffer themselves thus to be blisted and deceived. In excluding the Mr. M. to be blinded and deceived. In concluding, Mr. M. said he would just allude, though with no intention of he would just allude, though with no intention of re-opening the subject, to the course he had pursued at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in Bristol, some time ago. He felt himself constrained, as an Anti-Slavery missionary, not to emit such an opportunity of communicating information to the members of that alliance as to the points in which their organization was impeding the Abolition movement in the United States. Nothing was further from his intention than to be guilty of any discourtesy to that body: his conduct had been misinterpreted, but he trusted that eventually credit would be given to him for only acting agreeably to his convictions

to him for only acting agreeably to his convictions of duty. He had counted the cost before hand. He was aware that any attempt to introduce the Slave-

by a compromise of the slaves' interest, the Free Mission Baptists would cry out with one voice, "Send

back the money." When referring to the secession of the Free Mission Baptists from the general body, Mr. M. explained that they took the appellation of

Free Mission, to indicate their Anti-Slavery character — their constitutional separation from all mis-

address, and also to the committee of the Bristol and Ciifton Anti-Slavery Society for inviting Mr. M. to lecture. Mr. M. had alluded to some odium which had been cast upon him by the course he took when the Evangelical alliance held their meeting in Bristol. Mr. Estlin was acquainted with overy step of Mr. Matthews' conduct on that occasion, and was satisfied that Mr. M. acted from a sense of duty to the state of the free States as had been given by the State court in this case, would subject Missori to the great court in this case, and loss of property, surrounded as satisfied that Mr. M. acted from a sense of duty to satisfied that Mr. M. acted from a sense of duty to the slave's cause, and had in no single point been guilty of any impropriety, though it was probably owing to his having been misunderstood and misrepresented at that time that Mr. M. had, with much delicacy, avoided all reference to one of the objects for which he was delegated by the Baptist Free Mission Society to vieit England, namely to collect funds for their various Anti-Slavery purposes. Mr. Estlin trusted that one who had been so long devoted to the Abolition cause, and who had nearly been murdered in consequence of his fidelity to it, would not be allowed to leave Bristol without carrying with him some pecuniary testimony from those who professed great interest in the cause, of their sympathy in the labours of the American Baptist Free Mission

Society to vieit England, namely to collect funds for their various Anti-Slavery purposes. Mr. Estlin trusted that one who had been so long devoted to the Abolition cause, and who had nearly been murdered in consequence of his fidelity to it, would not be allowed to leave Bristol without carrying with him some pecuniary testimony from those who professed great interest in the cause, of their sympathy in the labours of the American Baptist Free Mission

Society to vieit England, namely to collect funds for the volition of the parties, and not to such as proceed to the volition of the parties, and not to such as proceed to the volition of the parties only to civil acts found. et on the volition of the parties only to civil acts found. et on the volition of the parties only to civil acts found. et on the volition of the parties only to civil acts found. et on the volition of the parties only to civil acts found. et on the volition of the parties only to civil acts found. et on the volition of the parties only to civil acts found. In the Election, which, in this case, is considered by both parties as a triumph of Rum.

In Connecticut, the friends of the Law have done no the territory, which, in this case, is consi satisfied that Mr. M. acted from a sense of duty to fessed great interest in the cause, of their sympathy in the labours of the American Baptist Free Mission

witted together; they are of the same age, but of vastly disproportioned growth. In Manufacturing and Agricultural progress, the free State trebles the for a slave to breathe in, and that no sooner does he the slave one, while in moral growth and social ele-

vation, no comparison can be made. Census of Michigan-1850. Dwelling-houses in the State 72,611 Whites, Coloured, 397.654 Total Population, Farms in cultivation,
Manufacturing establishments producing annually \$500 and upward, Census of Arkansas-1850. Dwelling-houses in the State, Families in the State, Whites, Free coloured, 162,657 Total free population, Slaves, 209.636 Farms in cultivation, Manufacturing establishments producing an-annually \$500 and upward,

Federal Representative Population,

OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the American Anti-

Busteed, but who during the trial was nowhere to be found, his party thinking that his agency in the affair was best kept out of sight as long as possible. He was "in at the death," however, at the close of the hunt, ready to hand the game over to its claimant and receive his reward for his share in the infamous business.

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The death, "however, at the close of the hunt, ready to hand carry, or working the streets, would be more respectable employment for you, than lecturing an excited company, and persuading them to disobey their country's laws.

You might then be downing hand-cart, or working in paving the streets, would be more respectable.

You might then be downing hand-cart, or working in paving the streets, would be more respectable.

You might then to downing a hand-cart, or working in paving the streets, would be more respectable.

mous business.

What that share is, does not yet appear. The man who says he owns Preston offers to sell him for \$1,500. Of this sum he asks \$1,100, as the value of the man, and \$400 as the expense of his recovery. That amount he has paid to somebody. The expense of the return to Baltimore, Busteed took good care should be saddled upon the government, so that there has been no chance of spending anything except in fees to the Commissioner, the Counsel, and the Catcher. The job, we think, was done dog cheap, and ought, in the common course of trade, to lead to new transactions. Hitherto the expense and the difficulty of recovering a fugitive has been considered, both North and South, a great obstacle in the way of the usefulness of the law of 1850. There has never been any difficulty in finding a Commission of Carrell and C the way of the usefulness of the law of 1850. There has never been any difficulty in finding a Commissioner and Counsel, ready and willing enough to do always been a public sentiment behind them, in some degree, hostile to the law, there has also been some difference to that feeling. Not till now have Commissioner and counsel had the hardibood to do a great deal more than was required, and who have a great deal more than was required, and who have a feet the law of their readiness to deliver up anybody as a contact of the law of the

### IMPORTANT DECISION'.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has recently decided a case, in relation to slaves who have been voluntarily was aware that any attempt to introduce the Slave-ry question into the Alliance would not only subject himself to odium, but would operate injurieusly upon one part of his mission—the collecting of funds in aid of the Anti-Slavery purposes of the "American Baptist Free Mission Society." But he also felt that however large an amount of pecuniary help he should carry home to his Society, if it were obtained taken by their masters from slave to free States, in direct opposition to what has heretofore been considered the doctrine of the Common Law in such cases. It is

It appears that the late Dr. John Emerson, surgeon in the U.S. Army, owned a slave, named Dredd Scott, whom he took with him at different times in free territory, whither he was ordered, and where he was stationed, remaining at different times four years in free territory. After the decease of his master, Dredd brought an action account. territory. After the decease of his master, Dredd brought an action against the administratrix of the es-tate, to recover his freedom, on the ground that the laws of the free States and territories, to which he had

Are the dission, to indicate their Anti-Slavery character—their constitutional separation from all missionary and other religious organizations that were contaminated by Slavery. They published at first a very small paper, but now a large weekly one called the Anarican Baptist. Their Society employs a number of agents who have travelled through the free States, visiting the churches in the agricultural districts, villages and cities, every where lifting up their voices against Slavery; calling conventions, lecturing, distributing Anti-Slavery works, and writing for the public eye. Besides these strictly Anti-Slavery labours, the Society have established schools in Canada for the instruction of Fugitive Slaves, about 25,000 of whom have fied thither to escape the horrors of American Slavery.

At the close of the lecture, Mr. Estlin proposed that the sudience offer their cordial thanks to Mr. Matthews for his deeply interesting and instructive address, and also to the committee of the Bristol and Clifton Anti-Slavery Society for inviting Mr. M. to Siffon Anti-Sla

fessed great interest in the cause, of their sympathy in the labours of the American Buptist Free Mission Society.

Mr. Hudson seconded the proposition, and thanks were given by acclamation to Mr. M. and to the

Mr. Hudson seconded the proposition, and thanks were given by acclamation to Mr. M., and to the Anti-Slavery Society Committee.

The room was well filled, and the lecturer listened to with earnest attention.—Bristol (Eng.) Gazette.

Slavery.—The following tables from the Milwan-kie Wisconsin, show pretty conclusively the relative value of the institutions or domestic Slavery and universal freedom. Arkansas and Michigan were adversal freedom. Arkansas and Michigan were admitted together; they are of the same age, but of the mitted together the mitted together and the mitted together age to the same age, and the mitted together and the mitted together and the mitted together age to the same age, and the mitted together and the mitted together age to the mitted together and the mitted together and the mitted together age to the mitted together and for a slave to breathe in, and that no sooner doe touch her soil than his shackles fall from him. case of slave, Grace, 2 Haggara Adm'rl'ty Rep. 94.

"Story, in his Conflict of Laws, says it has been solemly decided that the law of England abhors, and will not endure the existence of Slavery within the nawill not endure the existence of Slavery within the nation; and consequently, as soon as a slave lands in England, he becomes, ipso fucto, a free man, and discharged from the state of servitude; and there is no doubt that the same principle pervades the common law of the non-slaveholding States in America—that is to say, foreign slaves would no longer be deemed such after their removal thither. But (he continues) it is a very different question how far the original state of Slavery might re-attach upon the party, if he should return to the country by whose laws he was declared to be and was held as a slave."—Seo. 95, 6.

The decision of Judge Soott overrules several cases which have been previously decided by the Supreme Court of Missouri.

The Boston Courier, a paper fond of garnishing its columns with ornaments of this sort, publishes the following letter from the netorious John H. Pearson, the man who seems to have been sent into the world to do certain things, in this day and generation, which no man, unless officially created for the purpose, would have ever done. That he should not at all apprehend, Federal Representative Population,

190.849

Onign of Newspapers.—Mankind are indebted to Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burleigh for the privated newspaper, which was entitled the English Museum Library, and bears the date of July 25, 1588. In the reign of Anne, there was but one daily paper, the price of one penny. The earliest Scottish newspaper under the private of one penny. The earliest Scottish newspaper under the private of the perspected under the auxpives of Cromwell, in 1662. Famous and potential paper, and that the should not at all apprehend, being a characteristic of the man who could condescend to private the nature of those acts is, of course, absolutely necessary, for such misapprehension must be find are not awage enough to be rightly made slaves deemed by the Park preparatory to performing a dental oper the man who could condescend to private the man who could

Annual Meeting of the American AntiSlavery Society, will be held in the city of RochesTER, on TUESDAY, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
and will continue through the two following days.
Further particulars hereafter.

WILLIAM LLOTO GARRISON, Pres.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Sceretaries.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Stropky H. Gax,

WILLIAM COUNT GARRISON, Pres.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Stropky H. Gax,

This unfortunate victim of our republican tyraning is reported as safely delivered by young Tallmadge into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the hands of his former master; or making into the rights of freedom his grave? It is true that nothing can be expected.

What would your bonoured sire say with regard to apply yourself to any occupation whereby you might earn a dollar for your own comfort or necessity; and it is not known that you have ever done anything for yourself to apply yourself to any occupation whereby you might earn a dollar for your own comfort or necessity; and it is not known that you have ever head some responses.

Wendell PHILLIPS.
Secretaries.

This unfortunate victim of our republican tyraning in the provided many provided the provided many provided provided with the provided many provided the provided many provided provided many provided the provided many

trade is in merchandize, and not in philanthropy.

Respectfully, &c., JNO. H. PEARSON.

THE MAINE LAW .- In the Legislature of this State, of it is a strong one. The Yeas and Nays were as follows :

Respectfully, &c.,

AYES—Messrs. Babcock, Bailey, Benedict, Bennett, Billings, Bradley, Bradford, Cole, Coburn, Dutton, Ellsworth, Fisk, Ford, Gilbert, Hartshorn, Hayden, Haner, Hartfield, E. C. Hart, Hedges, Hoyt, Holt, But, waiving all these considerations, if the right to Humphrey, Hurlburt, King, Lawrence, Lake, Oakely, Pettif, Pierson, Richards, P. W. Rose, Rouse, Albert Rowe, Shoceraft, Simmons, A. Smith, Stevens, Tallman, Valkenburgh, Welden, Wheeler, Williams, Ycomans, Youngs-45

tate, to recover his freedom, on the ground that the laws of the free States and territories, to which he had been taken by his master, entitled him to his freedom. The court instructed the jury that, if they were satisfied that Scott had resided, with his master's knowledge and consent, in free States and territories, as alleged, he was entitled to his freedom. The jury accordingly returned a verdict in favour of Scott.

The defendant moved for a new trial, on the ground of the misdirection of the court. This being refused, the widow, who was administratrix, sued out a writ of error, and the case was brought before the Supreme Underwood, Van Etten, Van Santvoord, Van Vechten,

Messrs. Corser, G. B. Rowe, G. Smith, Perry, and

Wilson, asked permission, by unanimous consent, to record their votes in favour of the bill, on Saturday, but were refused, Mr. Walsh objecting. In Connecticut, the friends of the Law have done no

A Nosie Acr.-A Cincinnati paper says that the late Mrs. Ware, of Frankfort, Ky., by her will, emancipated her slaves-thirty in number-and not content with giving up that which in Southern markets would command from \$15,000 to \$20,000, purchased for them 1800 acres of good land in Ohio, and lying on the Miami canal. Twenty-seven of them arrived recently in Cincinnati from Frankfort, in charge of the executor of the estate of their late mistress. They were purchasing wagons, agricultural implements and stores for their new home, for which they were to leave immedi-

disposal of the Executive Committee of the Western colonists of Liberia the duty of enslaving these native Anti-Slavery Society property to the value of eleven savages in order thereby to civilize them? And yet he

which have been previously decided by the Supreme coast of Africa. The Hanover was fitted out in the port of New York for the Slave Trade, and the attention of the authorities was called to the fact at the time, but no notice was taken of it.

They have a sheez humbug. It is the educated, the intelligent, the wealthy, the refined, who ought to have equal rights, and not the canaille."—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

They have a they may expedient.

But there

entitled to enjoy, whether out of society or in it" (Ib. p. 123). Among these rights, and next in importance why it is most wrong! sequent consideration, and therefore the principle view of human laws is, or ought always to be, to explain, protect and enforce such rights as are absolute \* and then such rights as are relative" (Ib. p. 123).

The law knows no clearer distinction than this between natural and social rights. Reason points out none which is established on a juster basis. God, not society, gives man his nature. God, not society, makes it his duty to perfect his nature. God, not society, then, gives him those rights, the enjoyment of which are necessary to enable him to fulfil his duty-the accomplishment of the end of his being; and pre-emi nent among these is the right to freedom; for without freedom to cultivate his moral and intellectual faculties as far as possible, how can a man perfect himself, or become what God intended? And yet, this plain, unmistakeable distinction Dr. P. confounds. He talks about a man being incompetent to enjoy freedom, and sending says that such persons have no right to be free!

He may, however, say-that natural rights are subject to some limitations in a state of society. This is true. The right to liberty is God-given, because its enjoyment is necessary to enable us to become what of the child or insane person; whilst in the latter, the end of the law is the profit of the master. No persons have laid down this distinction with more clearnes than the Supreme Court of North Carolina (State vs. the Maine Law is defeated, though the vote in favour Mann, 2 Rev. Rep 263). With the single view of helping the individual, society may, as in the case of children, regulate the enjoyment of the right to freedom;

But, waiving all these considerations, if the right to freedom is, as Dr. P. seems to think, a mere social right, the necessary conclusion is, that some individuals may be rightly enslaved; and Dr. P. proceeds to state who these individuals are. He seems to think that it is rather a duty than otherwise to enslave savages and those persons who are wanting in self-control, because Slavery will help the progress of such persons. Thus he says "as men gain self-control and rise above the level of savage life, Slavery hinders the progress which at an earlier stage it may have helped. And here is its this country, should be so wasted and lost. But is it State Society. About two weeks before the time an true evil. The great wrong does not arise out of the wasted and lost? It is ephemeral enough, to be sure, editorial suggestion from Mr. Douglass urging the Abofact that every man possesses an absolute and perfect right to freedom." The entire consistency of Dr. P.'s ductions of the brains that are bound up in books? limited and unofficial suggestion was the only public ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messys. Corser, Cortelyon, Demarest, Harper, Milliner, Norton, Perry, G. B. Rowe, Sanford, Sheldon, Benj. Smith, Wesbroek, Wilnothe! And vet, in the same breath he lave down amultibreau of the brains that are bound up in books? I limited and up in books? Newspapers are read by everybody, but how many people, in comparison, read books? Let any one who has a Of course, when the same breath he lave down amultibreau of the brains that are bound up in books? Newspapers are read by everybody, but how many people, in comparison, read books? Let any one who has a constant of the brains that are bound up in books? Newspapers are read by everybody, but how many people, in comparison, read books? Let any one who has a constant of the brains that are bound up in books? Newspapers are read by everybody, but how many people, in comparison, read books? Let any one who has a constant of the brains that are bound up in books? Newspapers are read by everybody, but how many people, in comparison, read books? Let any one who has a constant of the brains that are bound up in books? Newspapers are read by everybody, but how many people, in comparison, read books? Let any one who has a constant of the brains that are bound up in books? not he! And yet, in the same breath, he lays down small library of two or three hundred volumes about the State could possibly be had under such circumthe fundamental principle that some persons may be him, consider how many of even those chosen companions stances. How much pains was taken, by private letters, Total. rightly held in Slavery! and declares that those of the he habitually consults. I don't speak of the forests of to induce individuals to attend, I know not; but I know slaves who are incompetent to perform the duties de- books to be found in public libraries, from which the well that some of the best, most faithful, and long-tried manded by society of freemen, have no right to be free! adventurous poacher chops off here and there a branch Abolitionists received no such notice. But few were In Southern ears, this will sound like preaching that or a twig to make up his own particular faggot. How present from beyond the limits of our county, and we the continued enslavement of the blacks is a positive many books, even of those that are most in men mouths, feel that a Society formed at such a meeting can hardly duty! He is right in thinking that his essay will be are read more than once? And a newspaper is read at be called a State Society. generally acceptable to the South; we only wonder least as often as that. Are there not a good many peowith favour from the disciples of Mr. Calhoun. It is better, if not worse. The Locofocos have chosen their true that some parts of it, when separated from the people have read the Paradise Lost through, from end the platform a part of the evenings. The afternoon of ticket in the State Election, which, in this case, is con- context, have a very decided Anti-Slavery turn, but the attempt to show the fallacy of the Declaration of ber of the readers of books is much smaller than we are State Society were called together Mr. Douglass said Independence was Mr. Calhoun's darling effort. We apt to imagine, especially those of us whose chief trade that the great need was for an Association for the recannot but think that Dr. P. is wholly mistaken in his and business in life has been reading them. And even generation of public sentiment by the presentation of fears on this point, and that among his warmest ad of the books that are read, how many are read with a Truth; not a political organization, but a moral movemirers will be found some of Mr. Calhoun's disciples.

But let us test his theory a little. Savages, he apologist for Southern Siavery. But he would be an apologist if he considered the slaves savages, because then it would be right in his eyes to enslave them. Therefore, he does not consider them savages of such stuff as alaves may be made of. But if a race of men. who, as we have seen, are sunk in the deepest ignorance, who practice perpetually the most debasing vices, who, in their religious notions, are strictly hasthen, and who can only be made to work by the excitement of Slavery," are not such savages as it is right to enslave, where will you find such savages? No where, we hope, on God's earth! and Dr. P.'s theory

falls to the ground for want of objects to apply to. It may be said that Dr. P. considers the native Afrieans as much more degraded than our slaves; that GENEROUS DONATION.—The Salem (Ohio) Bugle they are "mere savages, and of the most degraded the very top of the financial scale, both for importance support to slaveholders or their apologists, declaring the same of the sam says that a gentleman and his wife have placed at the kind." Why, than, does he not hasten to urge on the and solvency, it was an uncomfortable circumstance to prejudice of colour wrong, &c., were passed with little hundred dollars, to be devoted to the dissemination of actually states it, as one of the good results of colonisa-Anti-Slavery principles in the West. The Bugle is not permitted to give the names of the generous denors.

Anti-Slavery principles in the West. The Bugle is not toon, that "the coattered settlements from Sierra Leone ties was arrested, on board the Cunard Steamer, as you may have noticed, in New York, by a most singular and, in the state of the suspected parties was arrested, on board the Cunard Steamer, as you may have noticed, in New York, by a most singular and, in the state of the suspected parties was arrested, on board the Cunard Steamer, as you may have noticed, in New York, by a most singular and, in the state of the suspected parties was arrested, on board the Cunard Steamer, as you have already annihilated the slave had along that extended line of coast, which was for: trade along that extended line of coast, which was forif not borde out by events, a most unauthorized promerly the favourite resort of the slave traders" (p. 21). codure on the part of some of s merly the favourite resort of the slave traders" (p. 21). codure on the part of some of your policemen. The sions," agreeable to the well-known and fundamental description of the slave traders of the slave traders of fundamental to some of your policemen. Looking through his spectacles, we can see no cause for suspected defaulter, or the one secured (as the other maxim of Common Law recognised by the Supremental this congratulation. Why should not the native Africans, most degraded savages as they are, enjoy the which will see his escape), is now in jail awaiting his trial, Court of the United States and the Court of King's cans, most degraded savages as they are, enjoy the which will soon bring out the facts of the case before Bench in England, that "enactments contrary to fus."

South of the United States and the Uni civilizing influences of Slavery? Why should it be a matter of joy that they are prevented from being placed under the restraints and excitements of Slavery, which is a public with the public. Any calamity to the Suffolk Bank would damental morality are void." Mr. Foster and others are the present system of opposed this on the ground that it was a tigionist. under the restraints and excitements of Slavery, which New England Banking. Its system makes the bills of which it was well known many faithful Abolitionists cannot fail to result in so much sood to them? The all banking Its system makes the bills of which it was well known many faithful Abolitionists. cannot fail to result in so much good to them? The all banks in New England a currency of equable value, could not subscribe. A defence, earnest and decided, mere fact that Dr. P., like any other humans man, remere fact that Dr. P., like any other humane man, reioices, in spite of his theory, that the Slavery of the

at its counter and property and property of the state of the st joices, in spite of his theory, that the Slavery of the native Africans is prevented, shows that he thinks it fooding the market with a surpreme Court of the native Africans is prevented, shows that he thinks it fooding the market with a surpreme Court of the surprement of the su native Africans is prevented, shows that he thinks it wrong to enslave even them. But here again, what because the isoming Raph court with paper, virtually irredeemable inasmuch as though it declared that the Supreme Court wrong to enslave even them. But here again, what because the issuing Bank cannot be got at for the spebecomes of his theory if savages of the most degraded cie. It, in fact, makes all books and the speof this country were said to lay down the principle that becomes of his theory if savages of the most degraded cie. It, in fact, makes all banknotes, which are re-

so. But if the state of Slavery is not wrong per se, it Now it seems that this eminent person, whose talents REPLY TO DR. PEABODY.

So. But if the state of Slavery is not wrong per se, it mow it seems that this eminent person, whose talents about 1. So w do though it may not be the most expedient; still, we do though

We agree, therefore, with Dr. P. himself, the lays down a mains to be seen. But, perhaps, she will not venture on so unequal a contest, and he will go bithose which are given him " by the immutable laws of theory, and then, unknown to himself, declares it inapnature" (1 Comm p. 124), and "which every man is plicable to any class of men to be found on the earth! lested.

### Damestic Correspondence.

FROM OUR BOSTON CORRESPONDENT. NO. C.

THE ARGUMENT. - The Roman Numeral - Curiosities of Compassion—The Correspondent on his own Immortality—His opinions of the Readers—He compareth himself with the Worthies—He is modest as to pareth hymself with the Worthies—He is modest as to comparative edification—He discourseth of Books and Reading—He glorifieth 'Skip'—Monetary and Moral Fermentations—The Suffolk Bank—Its character and system—The defalcation there—Lola Montez and system—The defalcation there—Lola Montez in the Public Schools—Moral Ebullition—Thomas this present time. Though I don't think she is the Sims and Lola Montez, the camel and the gnat—A sims and Lola Montez, the camel and the gnat—A sims and Lola Montez, the camel and the field, but the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of the fair fame of this particular distressed damsel, at the fair fame of Sims and Lola Montez, the camel and the gnat—A sims and Lola Montez, the camel and the gnat—A title editor's ears baxed—Sigma again in the field, the Champion of Virtue—The School Committee and Mr. Emerson—The Correspondent on the New Inquisition—He goeth for Women's Rights—His opinions on Moral Teaching—He committeth Scandenions on Moral Teaching—He committee Scandenions on Moral Teaching—He committee Munsters—His lum Magnatum—And abuseth the Munsters—His Boston editors and School committee men would be supported by the committee men would be supported by the same of Lola Montez as a Moral Teacher, &c., &c.

this letter, as a crest bestrides a coat of arms! Do you young than those, for example, of the Hon. Daniel Web. this letter, as a cress pestrues about the letters! Only ster, the Hon. Rufus Choate, George T. Curtis, Esq., know what it stands for? A hundred letters: Only the Rev. Dr. Sharp, the Rev. Dr. Dewey, the Rev. Dr. Dewe think of it! It is very natural that your compassion.

Waterbury, the Rev. Dr. Barrett, the Rev. Dr. Church, menon, towards your readers. Mine, on the contrary, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Dr. Spring and an infinimenon, towards your readers. Indeed a minimize the more of Honourable Ministers and Reverend Dec. self most sincerely when I consider the incredible pains tors, who maintain the political and religious duty of I have bestowed on those compositions. Their immor- maintaining a system which compels, by law, half the tality was not very protracted, to be sure, expiring, as women in half of the States to the life which is the it did, within the week. Nor was its subjects coextensive with the Civilized World. For though the readers of the Standard are composed of the most intelligent, men do, that offences against morality may become du best informed and most rightly judging of the species, they do not yet amount, in numerical force, to an absolute majority of the human race. Still, however, pershown their readiness to deliver up anybody as a slave—provided that he is coloured—to anybody slave—provided that he is coloured—to anybody such evil as you wish may fall upon fifteen hundred of privation of it as a punishment for crime, and the claracteristics of all which various works (with the characteristics of all which various to the proof). I do not think there are more than halfwho chooses to claim. Certainly Morton and Busted should be encouraged by their Southern friends.

your fellow-citizens, may be averted from them, and that you may find better occupation, whether it is necessary for you or not, than the wholesels slander and element and well-being greater pretensions. I will take an even yet or would, denunciation of that portion of the community whose styles my letters have been adorned and diversified), of greater pretensions. I will take an even not (or would, many in New York, that she is not better qualified to read my letters as have perused the Works of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers, in ten volumes (more or less), or of Dr. Leonard Woods, in about as many, or as will read those of that eminent slave-catching saint (who fortified that Christian virtue at once by the commandments of the Decalogue and example of the Apostle Paul), Moses Stuart, of Andover, when they are launched, as inevitably they will be, at the devoted heads of mankind. Far be it from me to express any opinion as to the class of readers which have, or may, derive the greatest edification from their respective studies. I New York State Anti-Slavery Society"-a few words merely speak of the probable comparative number of in regard to the matter, and some reasons why many of the actual bona fide readers of these several instruc- us cannot unite with that association. tors of mankind

The ephemeral nature of newspaper writings is not a call had been published in Douglass' Paper for an unfrequently a topic of regret. It seems a pity that so Anti-Slavery Festival and Convention, signed by sevemuch ability as is expended on the newspaper press ral ladies, members of a Sewing Circle in this city; in throughout the world, but particularly in England and | that Call no mention was made of the formation of a that he should have any misgiving about its meeting ple exactly in the predicament of Mrs. Pendennis, who Hall for two days, the sale of articles and refreshments "said she liked Shakspeare, but didn't"? How many from the tables occupying the day, and speeches from to end? And so on and so forth. The fact is the num- the first day, those interested in the formation of a hop skip and jump, by the arguments of chapters and ment, in which all Abolitionists of either sex could act the running captions of pages? Blessed be the man and aid in changing the hearts and awakening the con-But let us test his theory a lutte. Savages, he thinks, may be rightly held in Slavery, in order that who inventeth what we used to call in our Circulating sciences of the people (the exact position, as you will they may be saught habits of self-control. Now, he Library days, "SETP"! How could the teeming mymeans to tell the truth when he declares that he is no riads of the press be encountered without it? But this mittee was chosen to draft a Constitution and report the is not what I began to write about. The moral of the next morning; as Mr. Douglass states in his paper, the whole is, however, that a man who writes for the pa-report was prepared by Wm. Goodell, and it needed no pers, has as fair a chance for readers and for influence such information to see in it the marks of his pen. Durupon them, though not, perhaps, for permanent reputa- ing the discussions—occupying most of next daytion, as if he had written books. Is there any contem- which ended in the adoption of the Constitution, from porary author, even Dickens himself, who has had as one to two hundred persons were present to take an many readers or influenced as many, as the late Captain Sterling, of the Times?

I wrote last. There have been two slight ferments. ciety, since its object seemed the same; and if 20, it tions, one in the monetary, and the other in the moral, would be best thus to show union and sympathy. world. The first was occasioned by the discovery that

It was suggested that his motion be withdrawn until something had been going wrong in the Suffolk Bank, the Society was formed, and he at once consented. See which we you know in the Suffolk Bank, which, as you know, is the chief regulator of all our versi articles of the Constitution declaring slaveholding Banking system. As its credit and reputation stood at sinful, making it wrong to vote for or give religion find that peculations or embezzlements of some sort had been going on for an indefinite length of time, on the part of some of its officers. One of the officers of the nature of law, called forth remarks property of the nature part of some of its officers. One of the suspected par- and con at some length—it reads as follows:

them to Slavery, and therefore it would be wrong to do title please her ear, to the public schools of Boston. for nearly twenty years as an association for the pro-

They may exercise their judgment as to which is most was quite as well qualified to judge of them, as most people who visit them, foreign or domestic people who visit them. was quite as wen quantity of junge of them, as most people who visit them, foreign or domestic. But he people who visit known, than the moral virtue of he sheep humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent, the intelligent, the sheep humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent, the sheep humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent, the sheep humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent, the sheep humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent, the sheep humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent humbig. It is the educated, the intelligent humbig. It is the educated humbig. It is the educa habits of self-control by enslaving him. Self-control and Opera denoer of whom Common Fame (who is often one of the noblest and rarest of virtues. He alone post an Opera denoer of whom Common Fame (who is often one of the noblest and rarest of virtues. To WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Sir—I was attentively honoured by the receipf of your speech at Faneuil Hall, of January last, and more recently have received from some unknown source, a pamplet containing the same, with the yearly doings of the Aut-Sisvery Society. I certainly must this, that I am considered to be a person of some consequence, since I have received have received have and your speeches and in your price and the state of the Authors is its true that the same gain elf-control and rise above the level of same gain elf-control and rise as who religious within himself, and rules are many repeated marks of kinding and particularly the same gain elf-control and rise and said elf-control and rise of the noblest and rarest of virtues. He alone possion between unknown source, who religious within himself, and rules are many repeated things in its area ways life, slavery hinders the progress which at an considered to be a person of some consequence, since I have received so nany repeated marks of kinding ness and attention from you and your friends, and from the use of my name in your speech, through your efforts, above the hundred State street and Milk street merchants whom you allide to in your speech, who will not a state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech, who will not a proper state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech, who will not a proper state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech, who will not a proper state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech, who will not a proper state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech, who will not a proper state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech, who will not a proper state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech who will not the proper state of the merchants who will not the proper state of the merchants whom you allide to in your speech who will not the proper state of the mer an Opera dancer or whom common watte (who is often a Common Liar) had said very hard things, in its on so unequal a contest, and he will go his way unmo-

"Wrapped in his virtue and a warm surtout," The Committee-man (Mr. Frederick Emerson) has been also called over the coals by his fellow-committee-men,

and put the matter on the grounds of universal custom in like cases, and the absence of any custom for first investigating the moral character of visitors to the I am not disposed to stir the question as to the pre-

liminary inquisition which should be made into the moral character of visitors to our public schools. Only I hope it will be extended to men as well as to women lum Magnatum—And acuseth the Interest of the Boston editors and School committee men would bey Boston, April 5th, 1852. down and worship. I should regard the sight and the Just look at the Roman Numeral that surmounts speech of her as much less likely to demoralize the would never teach them, as these honourable and holy ties, if men only agree to commit them and to stand by one another in them! She would never attempt to de stroy the very rudiments of natural morality, as they a-dozen pulpits here, and I am sure there are not as fill, as a teacher of morality, than their present incumbents. Which opinion I leave you to digest at your leisure.-p. v.

LETTER FROM G. B. STERRING

Formation of a State Anti-Slavery Society at Rochester. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3d. 1852. Editor Anti-Slavery Standard:

DEAR SIR-You have doubtless seen in Frederick Douglass' Paper an account of "the formation of a

For some time previous to the meeting of March 18th,

Of course, no general gathering of Abolitionists of

The Festival and Convention was held in Corinthian mencement of the discussions, Stephen S. Foster moved I have not much to tell you of any happenings since that the Society be made auxiliary to the American So

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is for the American A. S. Society by

mulgation of Anti-Slavery truth, had been faithful and few in number, and too poor in this world's goods, to hands; you who are attached to your political parties who keeps the prisoners in Auburn prison; you know are guilty, and the blood of the prisoners in Auburn prison; you know mulgation of Anti-States, and too peer in the uncompromising, had made its platform broad, yet high, allow of their wasting any effort. uncompromised and that if this Society were with it in spirit, it should

you, I'll pursue you, &c." on, PH pursue jour wo.
These remarks, and especially the last expression, remarks deemed and the Go-front of his offending" may be fairly known—an aspect, front of his offending" may be fairly known—an aspect, wernment and the church will come right of necessity. front of his one and the course will come right of necessity.

I must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say, not specially frightful to me—although a life must say a life must

spirit of the American Society; said he was not invited ciple on which their own rights are founded. This is the U.S. Constitution; said they chose an independent others. When we have preached deliverance to the existence at present for their Society; might choose, by- Captive, on the ground of his inherent and unquesand by:, to be auxiliary; disclaimed any hostile intent tionable right to liberty, with or without the consent toward the American Society, &c. He spoke with great of any or all of the Governments on the face of the traded in the souls of men. earnestness and feeling.

tional question similar to those now held by Mr. Dougless, &c.

vote was taken. Those of us who were opposed to these of its subjects, as though Governments could manufacmeasures did not choose to vote at all, either way, and ture rights, and hold them legitimately at their disposal, thus ended the matter.

good work, we shall rejoice; and whenever its members those rights constitute a part! And when shown that or officers promulgate truth, we shall all stand by them. a Government, any part of whose aim it is, to enslave But it is a matter of regret that at a time when there is any portion of the human family, is the wickedest and need of unity and action, a Constitution was drawn up most detestable of pirates, is the foulest and bloodiest to which many cannot subscribe, and that a refusal, at monster that curses and blackens God's green earth the very outset, to become auxiliary to the American with its scorching and withering blight of lull, and Anti-Slavery Society, and the omission of a resolve, which might easily have been introduced, expressing confidence and sympathy for that Society in its great moral warfare, should lessen our faith in the Catholic spirit of the new Society. However, time will reveal more, and we must wait, knowing that Truth will gain

In the evening addresses, were given to an audience of some 600 persons by Rev. R. R. Raymond, a Baptist clergyman from Syracuse, and Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Raymond made some eloquent and interesting remarks on the rescue of Jerry; said he was a new convert-a child in Anti-Slavery-a remark, the truth of which was well proved by his effort to defend his position as minister in a pro-slavery church, by saying that he should stay to labour with and rebuke his brethren. When Mr. R. merges from his childhood, he will learn that-if he be truly faithful and earnest, that church will be too narrow-will proscribe him. However, the tenour of his remarks was good for one newly awakened to Anti-Slavery, yet hardly up to the high tone one might ask for the first address given at the first meeting of a new Society with a platform so high as theirs was said to be.

Mr. Douglass followed, praising Mr. Raymond highly, speaking eloquently against Colonisation, saying that he thought Kossuth blameworthy, but that Abolitionists, himself included, had been too severe upon him &c.; and the addresses at the first meeting of the Soci-

I have thus given, as briefly as possible, the facts by which you can judge of the spirit of this new movement Your friend, G. B. STEBBINS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF OUR CAUSE IN CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

RANDOLPH, March 25, 1862 You are aware that our long talked of Convention was held in the village of Ashford, on Monday and Tuesday, the 15 and 16 insts, under such circumstances as to not only prevent a general attendance of the people of the County, but as to render the attendance of Delegates from the different Societies impracticable. As you were led to expect, when I was labouring among you, that the Convention would be called at manency to Slavery, and are involved in all its terrible a much earlier date, and that a general notice would be guilt. given several weeks in advance, you are, doubtless, 3. Resolved, That after twenty years of earnest but up of winter, when the roads are expected to be hardly country for their participancy in the crime of Slavery, passable, and why it was noticed but one instead of several weeks in advance. As it is quite natural that the Gospel and the best intests of the cause of Freedom, such inquiries should arize in your minds, and as it is to apply to them the language of Scripture, "Babylon quite proper that they should be answered, I will proceed to state, briefly, the circumstances that have controlled our action, in reference to the matter.

1. The plan of operation, formed by our New England friends, was so disarranged by the illness of Mr. Foster, and the consequent necessity of Mrs. F's leaving the field, to attend upon him, as to render it impossible for those, upon whom we were mainly depending, as speakers, to attend the Convention, until late in the

2. Their letter to me, stating when they would be in this County, did not reach me until after their arrival, but for which, the Convention would have been appointed two weeks carlier.

3. Though the first week in March had gone, when they arrived, the weather was cold and the sleighing good, and as appearances indicated, at least, a week's continuance of such weather, it was thought sufficient notice could be got out to ensure a general attendance of Delegates, and the presence of a goodly number of people from different sections of the County.

In this, however, we were doomed to disappointment. The sudden thaw which occurred between the 7th and 15th insts., rendered it scarcely possible for those living at a distance, to be in attendance.

As but two or three of the Societies were represented called for that purpose.

County, are not in the least disheartened, on account

be willing to declare its symptomic and perfect your organization, and keep it up, and make guilt, as common language fails to convey an adequate its answer its aim, your county will, in a short time, idea of the enormity of your guilt.

I must say, not specially as in others, more benignant one would, no doubt, have been better know nothing of the first principles of Abolition. In-Mr. Douglass replied, and spoke of the proscriptive deed, they have not the faintest conception of the prinearth, the people have opened their eyes wide with Mr. Foster replied, saying that Mr. Douglass knew astonishment. Everywhere, in this County, during that he meant a special invitation. Here Mr. Foster who could be prevailed upon to hear us, been "astonsaid that peculiar views of the U. S. Constitution could ished at our doctrine." The right to liberty, which not be a reason for this, as Gerrit Smith had been spe- underlies all other rights, and without which not one American Society, both holding views on the constitunature of things, they have been taught to regard it as an article manufactured by Government, and Others took part in the discussion, and at last the most graciously conferred upon the favoured portion any more than they can manufacture the immortal in-If the New York State Anti-Slavery Society does a telligences to whom they belong-of whom, indeed, that every intelligent, deliberate supporter of it is as guilty, in the sight of a just God, as if he were the

only person concerned, many are pricked in their hearts, and are ready to inquire what they must do to be saved. Now, to spread the truth that makes men free, and prepares them to labour for the freedom of others, ways and means must be devised.

Having the will to do, the first efficient instrumentality you can employ is a thorough organization. This accomplished, if you are ready to make a hundredth part of the sacrifices you would cheerfully make, it your own children were in Slavery, the work will go bravely on, and it will be but a short time before the wheat, in your County, will be all gathered into the Anti-Slavery garner, and the chaff, if not burned with unquenchable fire, will be driven away before the winds of impartial Freedom

Now, Friends, let us hear from you without delay Ashford is awake; Randolph is just arousing from her slumber; Versailles, in the town of Perrysburg-Society whose members are willing to travel thirty miles on foot, through mud and snow, to attend a Con vention-can't be asleep. How is it with Yorkshire Freedom, Farmersville, Leon, Lyndon, Franklinville Yours, for humanity, Otto, &c?

CONVENTION AT ASHFORD FRIEND GAY: At a convention of the friends of the

wronged and outraged, held at the village of Ashford, Cattaraugus Co., March 15 and 16, the following res lutions were discussed and adopted : 1. Resolved. That the enslavement of three million

and upwards of human beings, in this country, in view of its religious and political professions, is the most extraordinary, revolting, horrible spectacle ever presented to the world.

2. Resolved. That Slavery is not a Southern, but a national institution—an institution which exists in our Capital by direct national legislation, and is sustained in every slave State by the strong arm of the Federal Government; consequently, all who support the Government, either by holding offices under it or by appointing others to office, thereby give support and per-

wondering why it was appointed just at the breaking unavailing remonstrance with the churches of this we are warranted and required, by the principles of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird," and to call upon all true men "to come out of her, that they be not parplagues; for her sins have reached unto Heaven, and

God hath remembered her iniquities." 4. Resolved, That the Abolition of Slavery is a moral and not a political work, and hence the machinery required for its accomplishment is not a political party, prosecution of other moral enterprises.

-The meeting was called to order by J. H. Phillee, when Dr. A. Wilson was appointed President : C. Ward, Secretary; Joseph Parkyn, Secretary. Business Committee-Calvin Woodruff, Mrs. Beach.

Mr. Foster then proceeded with eloquent and truthful remarks, in which he declared that this country is those engaged with them, in other parts, in the same business; this country is full of slaveholders; your churches, your pulpits, your communion tables; they meeting (it is due to the people to say that the notice woman, and contrasted it with the action of American Now, I hope our Anti-Slavery friends in Cattaraugus Haynaus, who whip women. He referred then to Kossuth and the demonstration at his reception. Frederick

are guilty, and the blood of the slave is in your skirts. the inhabitants keep them there. There are only about

with us, we have no contract the neighbourhood with a said, all in this neighbourhood build a railroad; it requires some to manufacture iron; know it frankly. If you do not show your sympathy, are striking heavy blows for the bondman. Do you deprofess to be Abolitionists, but their absence shows so every slave claimant, is not a slaveholder, "as some know it frankly. If you do not make yourselves auxiliary, we'll crush aire the freedom of the slave? You must employ the that they are not such; any person can vote up or have no power." Suppose I furnish a saddle and bridle means to make him free, or your good desire is worth. vote down their sentiments. Some say we are Webster to a man, knowing that he designs to steal a horse, or less, or nearly so. To be opposed to Slavery, to at and Abolitionists; others, Cass or Dickinson Abolition I even tell him where he can find a saddle and bridle These remarks, and of the was accused of being overbear aloof from any direct support of the system, is but a set of the system, is but a least nothing but his customary earn. Yery small part of the business of the system, is but a least nothing but his customary earn. Yery small part of the business of the system, is but a least nothing but his customary earn. Yery small part of the business of the system, is but a least nothing but his customary earn. were much disliked; he was accounted any direct support of the system, is but a lats; some call us Infidels, followers of Fanny Wright. for that purpose, am I not guilty of the same crime? long, angry &c. I saw nothing but his customary earn-very small part of the business of a true Abolitionist. Remember, if they called the master of the house Bel. Most surely. So it is with any combination of men who ing, angry &c. I saw the first remarks that the matter may be est honesty. I quote his remarks that the matter may be est honesty. I quote his remarks that the matter may be less thought the first work of a pro-slavery man is to repent and become an Abelitations. But have a step will call us Insidel. Jesus' life was a holy, aid to hold or return the slave! Southern States are est honesty. I quote his total a pro-slavery man is to repent and est honesty. I quote his total a pro-slavery man is to repent and states are spoiless life; they could find no fault, yet said he bound together. Northern States are also bound. Befairly stated, and as they work and as they work and Abolitionist. But the legitimate business spottess life; they could find no fault, yet said he bound together. Northern States are also bound. Be-fault with, you and your readers can judge with how of Abolitionists is to employ the means necessary to casteth out devils by the prince of devils. We have fore the Federal compact, it was a State Institution, but fault with, you and your reason. I regretted he used the expression, as reform others. Slavery exists, in this country, by vir. much reason. I registed a make the made a National institution, and was then made a national institution. the same meaning inight have the same meaning in t less objectionable, but yet, account of the heart must be enlightened, and adultery. We have come to show who breaks up the dren, by human Bloodhounds! When the great Magnist are to plain speaking, knowing, as we do, that if the heart must be purified, before Slavery can be over-institution of marriage. That man who has said that yar, General Kossuth, comes here, he is free, and so ists are to plain speaking.

That man who has said that yar, General Kossuth, comes here, he is free, and so thrown. Sweet waters do not flow from a bitter foun
Truth be spoken, it matters little if it be not always thrown. Sweet waters do not flow from a bitter foun
We are followers of Fanny Wright, and Infidels, breaks are the Irish, and all other nations, except a certain Truth be spoken, the sensitiveness seemed to conclude in courtly terms, the sensitiveness seemed to tain. You cannot gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of up the institution of marriage, and is of that character; portion of our own citizens, viz.: "One for every six." couched in courtry to an action of the matter than the manner; more this tes. Governments and churches are the offs pring and I will prove it to you, if you will point me out the Canada is no partner to this horrid robbery, but New show more fear of the matter than nice fasti-distant for the kernel of Truth within, than nice fasti-distant for the kernel of Truth within the kernel of the kernel distance for the kernel of the people. It is folly to look for a free government distance about the knotty shell and rude husks in distance and a Christian church, while the great mass of the this place who stand on Zion's walls, if we are wolves at all. It is an Act of the United States; every citizen diousness about the knowless about the knowless at all. It is an Act of the United States; every citizen which it was embodied. I give the part of Mr. Foster's people who create and uphold them, are despots and in sheep's clothing, why are they not here to take off is a life guard for Slavery, or slave claimants. The which it was embodied. The people who create and uphold them, are despots and in sheep's clothing, why are they not here to take off is a life guard for Slavery, or slave claimants. The remarks deemed most objectionable, that "the head and infidels. The people must be reformed, and the Go-the sheep skin, and expose the wolf (only one of them, government is the organized force of the State; the the Secretary, was present). You can carry the Bible majority are ruled by the minority. The United States to any other country with greater safety to your lives army is kept up at an expense of \$10,000,000 annually, than to carry it to the slaves of the South.

lution, the time has been when he did not see these Napoleon has. When Nat, Turner rose and struck for spirit of the distance of a change of opinions as to the great secret of their disregard of the rights of facts as he sees them now, and he considers the Church Liberty, but for the army he and his companions would highly criminal in consequence of her connection with have been free. His name will go down to posterity, as Slavery, by owning, holding and voting for the perpe- a greater than Washington. He was a Christian tuity of Slavery; thus she may be called Babylon, who Southerners do not want a dissolution of the Union; see

that all were invited to the plutform. Mr. D. explained the last ten months, have the great majority of those Rocky Mountains, gentleman-like in their dress and the cry for dissolution. No man understood every part apppearance; the State of New York unites with them of our Government better than John Q Adams. and even President of the United States? This is analogous to our National Government.

> J. H. PHILLEO remarked, it is every man's right to put into office, swears in the name of God to rob his with the garb of D. D. will shed a few crocodile tears, they can do it more successfully.

EVENING SESSION The 2nd Resolution was discussed.

Mr. Bunn declared Slavery to be a Southern, and argument prove Slavery to be upheld by the General stitution, if it upholds Slavery. Government; but we cannot believe it, and shall still have our own opinion or consciousness that this is not the case, although we cannot explain it. If it is a National Government matter, how is it manifest? Is it like the nationality of Banks, or the Post Office De- tained in districts otherwise than by direct legislation. partment, which are created and regulated by Government, and carried on by its officers?

Mr. Foster replied: marriage is a Divine instituard it is considered lawful; so the Fugitive Slave Law his Government, only about 180,000 slaveholders. These rob three millions and a quarter of all they have. In New York no coloured man is a member of this Government. If he owns \$250 in land, or a house, or case, the man or his property? Women and coloured persons and minors are not members of this Government. Slave-owners steal all the horses, sheep, cattle, and the North agrees to the robbery. Lafayette came pared). here not to aid our country to free her slaves, but to defend it against an unjust tax. You are sworn to deto go at their call; will you go?

He was found in rebellion against the government, for the convention.

Mrs. Foster said, when she was in the house of are known by the company with whom they associate. freebooters in full Communion.

Smith's view of the Constitution in a legal sense.

ance is legalized.

was very short, and the going very bad). He referred the masses; the first is that it is not a Southern, but a attended to at a County Convention, to be hereafter to the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called to at a County Convention, to be hereafter to the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called to at a County Convention, to be hereafter to the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called to at a County Convention, to be hereafter to the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called to at a County Convention, to be hereafter to the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called to at a County Convention, to be hereafter to the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called to at a County Convention, to be hereafter to the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called to at a County Convention and the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping one called the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping occasioned the excitement occasioned by Haynau whipping occasioned the excitement occa I will try to prove it. The Banking institution is a Haynaus, who whip women. He referred then to hose such and the demonstration at his reception. Frederick such and the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that all the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that all the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that all the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that all the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that all the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that his reception is a section of the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that his reception is a section of the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that his reception is a section of the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that his reception is a section of the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that his reception is a section of the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that his reception is a section of the demonstration at his reception. Frederick State institution; there are counties or large sections that his reception is a section of the demonstration at his reception of Sounty, are not in the least dishertened, on account of the Convention having, through a series of disappointments, failed to accomplish its main object, but will stand by and keep up an interest in their town organizations, until they shall be able to meet in Convention, and effect a County organization, through which, a greater work can be done for the slave in one likely to do in a century, without it.

As to the time of the Convention, I would suggest that it be called at an early day—as soon as we many rely on settled weather and good roads, and before the basy season commences—say the last week in May, on the state of their content of the convention, it would suggest that it be called at an early day—as soon as we may rely on settled weather and good roads, and before the basy season commences—say the last week in May, on the state of things but to show you your sins. If Anti-slavery men and women are united, we shall succeed; Slavery men and women are united, we shall succeed; Slavery men and women are united, we shall succeed; Slavery men and women are united, we shall succeed; Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women mix up in but as it is, Anti-Slavery men and women the Thursday and Friday, the 27 and 28.

In regard to the place, I should think East Otto and before the place is more central to the Anti-Slavery portion of the County and the cause has some friends in that vicinity.

What say our friends, to this? Will not the Secrataries of the different Societies confer with the members, and respond immediately, thready the Standard built, should, and should shall selve, and solvers, and respond immediately, thready the Standard built, should shall solve the place, in their present state, the labour and money expensed in your control to the American Church; such churchs are full of the White shall solve the place of the different Societies confer with the members, and respond immediately, thready the Standard built, shall solve the place of the different Societies confer with the members, and respond immediately, thready the Standard built, shall solve that he self-out of the North. This government sells every things in their present state, the labour and money expensed in your control that the self-out of the North. This government sells every thing in their present state, the labour and money expensed in your control that the self-out of the North. The section of the North. This government sells every had not time. Under these circumstances, the District his was took to the matter, but he could not try the case with the your of purposes of prostitution, and into the your context, age, to cure, this evil, and principally the latter. You see a man in yonder to him, why don't you kick and principally the latter. You see a man in yonder the your readers, killed, sometime last year, in a duel, by our readers, killed, sometime last year, in a duel, by our readers, killed, sometime last year, in a duel, by our readers, killed, sometime last year, in a duel, by our readers, killed, sometime last year, in a duel, by our readers, killed, sometime last year, in a duel, the your few them hims don't him who they for them they for them there is no white your readers, killed, sometime last

If you have the spirit and the perseverance, to go on We want new words to arouse you to a sense of your 130,000 slave owners; so there are about thirty slaves and that if this Society were ward and that if this Society were ward and that if this Society were ward and the perseverance, to go on and that if this Society were ward and perfect your organization, and keep it up, and make be willing to declare its sympathy to the world. He and perfect your organization, and keep it up, and make guilt, as common language fails to convey an adequate to one master. Could find thirty of you? I could not said: "we ask you to saim, your county will, in a short time, said: "we have no controversy; if not, we want to rank among those which, in other parts of the country, with us, we have no controversy; if not, we want to rank among those which, in other parts of the country, are striking heavy blows for the bondman. Do you do not show your sympathy, are striking heavy blows for the bondman. Do you do not show your sympathy, are striking heavy blows for the bondman. Do you do not show your sympathy, are striking heavy blows for the bondman. for the purpose of keeping slaves in their chains. Joseph Parkyn said, in reference to the third reso- We have the same reason for a standing army that Louis how they acted when John Q. Adams introduced a peti-MRS. FOSTER, in speaking on the 2nd Resolution, tion for it; a member from South Carolina wanted him brought up a supposed case of a banditti, back of the expelled, yet South Carolina has been loud and long in for the protection of their person and property. Do Underwood, of Kentucky, once said, "to dissolve the they not agree to be partakers of their stolen treasures, Union, is the dissolution of Slavery; if the Union were cially invited. Sally Holley was now an agent of the other can be secure, instead of being the gift of God to and combine against their common foe, and by so doing dissolved they would cross the line and curse their masmake them all eligible for all the offices of Government, ters from the other shore. A million of slaves stand ready to strike for freedom, at the first tap of the drum." If this Government hold the elaves and you of support the Government, you hold the slaves. If ten be free; yet every man under this Government, when persons commit murder, one of them is not the tenth part of a murderer, but all ten are murderers, as Christ fellow men of all their God-given rights. If they will said, all the blood shed from righteous Abel unto Bara- 6 persist in this business, I would advise that they stop chias, will I require at this generation. So I say of swearing men in God's name, or swear them in the this Government, and you are guilty; why not act conname of the devil. We must tear off the mask. If men sistent. Honour among thieves. Therefore be not a dastard; will you help carry on this business, will you fe go and put down the slave if he strike for freedom, then why say so. It you do go what will you do; remember every seventh mother is sold for prostitution. Collectons for the American A. S. Society,

Mrs. Foster, he is a mean man who will do it; there not a National Institution, as it does not exist by law, is a time coming when you will need a friend. You neither makes nor destroys it, and has nothing to do will confront upwards of three millions at the judgment with it. The Constitution of the United States is an seat of Christ. This government manufactures four Anti-Slavery instrument. We may prove by Algebra hundred slaves every day. The man who holds a Contribution, Lavanna that two and two make five, but we cannot believe it, slave is the meanest creature on earth; no decent man Hanford Smith, Lake Ridge but shall still have our own opinion. So you may by who understands the matter, will vote under the Con- Isaac Davis

Mr Bunn, we did not mean to evade the fact that Collection, Groton Slavery exists in the District of Columbia. A nationa! Norman Bailey, Lock institution is regulated by the national government; we Collection can abolish Slavery and have done it. Slavery is sus- Collection over expenses, Elmira Congress never created it in the Territories. Slavery Collection over expenses, Jefferson . has ever been perpetuated by brute force. The Fugi- Collection over expenses, Havana tive Slave Bill gives the owner right to ransack the Horace R. Bruin, Penn Yan tion. An individual tries a case in the Supreme Court, country to recover the fugitive; this does not reduce J. W. Hartshorn " him to Slavery, does not hold him as a slave, this is Collection over expenses " recognises the legality of Slavery. There are, in all only an incidental aid; it is said to be a necessary clause. Whatever the States do in the premises, the Nation is not responsible for it.

Tuesday Morning-met pursuant to adjournment. Chas. T. Beach The Vice President, C. Ward, in the Chair; the Secreother property, he can vote; but who votes in such a tary having been called away, Charles T. Beach was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Anna S. Pound The Resolutions being read, the discussion of the second resolution was resumed by S. S. Foster, and J. and everything the slave has, and rob him of himself, H. Philleo, in its support (no report of which was pre-

A scene of confusion was witnessed, occasioned by fend the State or fody of men who make the laws, and the opposition of those who were not identified with the Rufus Sweasey help to execute them. You have deposited your vote Convention, who appeared to manifest a disposition to Pliny Sexton for a man who is sworn to support the Constitution, one prolong the discussion on the second resolution, and it Wm. B. Cogswwell, Marion of the clauses binding you to protect the United States appearing to the members of the convention a design T. M. Clark against invasion and domestic violence. You are bound to prevent a discussion of the other resolutions, a formal vote was taken, by which it was determined to M. Adams Mr. Bunn said he would go if called on to put down drop further discussion: when the resolution was Jeremiah Clark surrection and Domestic violence. Are you not passed, as was the first also. The fourth resolution R. A. Green therefore a slaveholder? He mentioned the case of was then accepted and discussed, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Jedediah Clark Nat. Turner, whom he considered one of the noblest speaking in its support, when Mrs. Foster gave way William Lovejoy men of our country, but how was that man treated? for the financial Committee, to secure funds and pledges | James L. Delong

Martin Hester Jeremiah Clark Joshus R. Giddings, she said to him: if your wife and children were in Slavery, would you go and sit down by their side, and agree to such laws as they might be ing severe terms. Terms cannot be too severe for some James Sweasy oy their side, and agree to such laws as they might be disposed to make, to keep them in perpetual bondage? Persons See how Jesus Christ addressed them, 'Scribes, O. B. Henyon He said, it is a hard question to answer. I told him he pharisees, hypocrites, liars.' If he were here to A. Stanton me said, it is a nard question to answer. I told him ne would put a bullet through them rather; she said, men night, in the person of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, E. M. Galloway many would not bear his language; many persons ask, John Bush Not like Jesus, who was the friend of publicans and sinners, and ate and drank with them; he did not join do not say or do any thing to occasion it? even our wo- Ezckiel Clark sunners, and are and drank with them; he did not join men are as silent as the grave, while fifteen hundred Susan Strouds thousand of our own sex are in Slavery, and sold for Dwight Smith wholesale prostitution; our hearts need converting | Lucy Simmons J. H. PHILLEO said, those who take the Liberty Party more than our heads; we want to feel for human woes, Sarah D. Clark takers of her sins, and that they receive not of her view of the Constitution, say that it is an Anti-Slavery and act for universal Liberty; we want to take it home. Lawson Adams instrument: to such I say, the Supreme Court inter- Mothers, take it home to yourselves; hear those groans E. H. Durfee prets the Constitution. Whatever that instrument may from your sister mothers, saying give me back my S. Cogswell be in the hands of honest men, as it is interpreted and babes; can we feel indifferent in this matter; some here W. D. Davis enforced by the general government, it is made a slave- are not mothers, but you know how to love a mother. Benjamin Atwater holding instrument. If it is wrong to hold slaves, it is What indignation I used to feel when I looked at these Cash quired for its accomplishment is not a political party, nothing into the constitution says, wrong is wrong, but a moral organization, such as is employed in the no matter what the Constitution says, wrong is wrong, things; I have often seen young women turn and laugh Robert Cogshall and the man who does it is a robber. So is every one who calls on us to do it. I have no objection to derrit of woe are told; how can you consent to vote your sex James Caldwell into perpetual chains. If wemen will thus persist, we Edwin White Mr. Bunn remarked, incidental support of Slavery ought to speak out, for women do more to hold the slave Lucy M. Simmons, Walworth is by them proven; then I deny that Slavery is a Na- in chains than any other class of persons. If I were a Edmund Lawrence " mittee — J. Parkyn, Mrs. Redecos Parkyn, Calvin is by them proven, then I deep that each individual in young lady, I would not lend my arm to any young Phillip Lawrence this government, is not either to vote or receive office. man who would vote in favour of slaveholders, or uphold Maria Lawrence Now a ship may spring aleak and not be entirely unsea- such a revolting system; woman does more to keep man- John Lawrence worthy. For instance, shall we not use the Elective kind in Slavery than man; she is the corner stone of our Mrs. Tostler ful remarks, in which he declared that this country is worthy. For instance, shall not not also the most guilty of any other people in the world, except Franchise, in the Temperance cause, because intemper-Mr. Foster said, if you make me believe that two would be so. Allow a man to protect you who cares L. I. Hicks Mr. FOSTER Said, it you make me believe that two and three make four, I will hold it as true; although I not for the enslavemement of his fellow men! shame Ann Richmond and three make four, I will note it as that, attacked in on such persons; I have no sympathy for that woman R. R. R. Richmond Slavery of this county, see the number present at this man has introduced a proposition not found in the reman has introduced a proposition not believed in this country by omission is the greatest sin; I repeat it, men are what Elial Yeomans women make them. After a few other remarks and A friend Sarah Mungan

Hiram Park THE CAPTURER OF LOPEZ REWARDED .- The man,

	Receipts for the Standar	d.	- 5			Peter Allen, Williamson
	From March 1st to April 1st, 1	852.				Griffith Cooper " .
851	Peter Brown, Liverpool, England			25.03	00	Jas. Gregg "
630	P. Pisley, Unionville, O.				00	Mary Adams
	Lathrop Francis, Leon Centre, N. Y.				00	IN J. Alien
	B. Southwick "				00	Susan H. Underwood "
	O. Mudge, New London, Ct.	•	•			Uar. G. Underwood "
689	Geo. Luken, Penn Yan, N. Y.	•			00	15 Underwood
680	Horace B. Bruin "	-			00	. Mary Ann Copswell "
	Lyman Munger " "				00	Lyma F. Cogswell ".
	Morris Earle		i.		00	Mary Authoy
	Geo. W. Reynolds, Franklin, N. Y.				00	
	T1 - T2 - T1 - T - T - T - T - T - T - T - T -				00	
	Alcinda Smith	-				
	Miss Sarah Bruce, Hanover, N. H.				00	
	John Luptor, Leeds, Eng				00	Silas Anthony
	F. Purdy, Magadore, O.					Thomas Seety
					00	I ROPET DEOWN
	A. D. Wright, Deer River, N. Y.	-			00	IL: P. Warre
	C. V. Bush, Penn Yan " -	•			00	Charles Barker.
	and the state of t	-			00	E. M. Gardiner .
	Freeman Morton, Plymouth, Mass.	•			00	U. M. Adams
	Darni or H.) Hall Donnor				00	R. F. White
	E. Ann Peet, Farmersville, N. Y.	•			00	Li. A. Woodfillit
	E. Buckingham, Trenton "				00	: Dent. E. Welpp
	N. Whipple, Mystic, Conn	-			00	Truitis Denisimin.
	J. W. Brown, Greenmanville, Ct.	-			00	: Marvin A. Eddy.
	Wm. H. Banks, Millport, N. Y.		-		00	'Alman Copswell. "
	M. Falls " -				00	Luther Dean, Webster,
	Sidney Smith, Borodine, N. Y.	*			00	
	J. H. Rogers, Elmira " -				00	-
641	S B. Haskell "			1	00	Collections for the American A. S. S.
	Wm. Cleveland " "		-	2	00	Donation by J. Burr, Ludlewville
867	E. S. Coleman, Ellicottville, N. Y.			2	00	Collection
ee7	J. L. Coleman 46 .65 -	* "		2	00	Collection over expenses at Ithaca
667	N. Larabee " "	-		2	00	at Penn Yan
867	J. A. Whitney, Rushford " -			2	00	" at Jefferson .
	A. G. Hussey, Nantucket, Mass.	-		2	00	" at Havanna .
	A. Johnson, Weare, N. H.				00	" at Millport .
	Cyrus Barlow, Horseheads, N. Y.				00	at Southport .
	M. Stoddard " "				00	" at Elmira
	J. A. Crystie "				00	at Horseheads
	Peter Quick, Havannah "				00	at Horsenbaus .
	M. Tompkins, Salubria "			-5	00	
	M. B. Guinniss "				00	RECAPITULATION
	L. Downing, Mexico				00	Receipts for the 'Standard'.
	Isaac S. Wilde, Quaker Springs, N. Y.			-	00	Donations
	Sarah Harris, Fall River, Mass.				00	Collections
					00	
	John Humphrey, West Norfolk, Ct.					Total . : .
	Daniel F. Child, Boston, Mass.	*	•		00	
	Herbert Gleason, Bath, Me.	•			00	Notices.
	Mrs. S. B. Shaw, for 3 subscribers				00	A. VIII.
	A. W. Weston, Weymouth, Mass.		*		00	Anti-Slavery Convention in C
120	Daniel Parker, New Richmond, O.			4	00	
			01	18	n	FRIENDS OF FREEDOM-We invi

and A. K. Foster.

Collection over expenses, Millport -

Hugh Orr, East Otto

Isaac Post, Rochester

Anna Wicks, Palmyra

Jediah Pound, Pultneyville

Collection

J. S Pound

Collection

Harvey Pound

Edith L. Pound

« Ellicottville

Collection

lavery Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio NDS OF FREEDOM-We invite you to meet in \$118 00 Convention in Cincinnati, on Tuesnay, Wednesday, and Thursday, April, 27th, 28th, and 29th, 1862, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M., of the first named day. DONATIONS. Wm. R. Foster, Canandagua, N. Y. .

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1 00

We call upon you without distiction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity, require of sound hearted philanthropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn saide for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, try to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighbourhood Come, Friends, prove your faith by your works, and let the poor, crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusistic Convention of development.

voted men and women from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in advocacy of their rights. We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy to we oner you our hospitalities, and shall be happy to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the altar of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian vow, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an Abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs. 2 00 1 85

Yours for the right and the humane, for justice and for love.
Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst, " Elizabeth Coleman, " Julia Harwood, Committee of Ladies. "A. Manu,
"Mary M. Guild,
Miss. Kesiah Emory, Edward Harwood. John H. Coleman. John Jolliffe. Committee of Gent'n. Christian Donaldson, Wm. Henry Brisbane,

Levi Coffin Cincinnati, O., January 5th, 1852.

# Advertisements.

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1 00 "Of all the popular works by the author of this vol-25 ume, we do not hesitate to say that the present is adapted to be of the widest usefulness, as it treats with 

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Twentieth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. With an Appendix, containing the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting, and the Speeches of Wendell Phillips made in the Melodeon and in Faneuil Eall. Price, twenty-five cents.

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The Course consists of Twelve Lessons, of one hour each lesson. Terms, \$3, in advance.

Students, who have completed one course, are permitted to review their lessons in subsequent classes, without any additional charge for tuition.

REFERENCES. Horace Greeley, Wm. C. Bryant, Beach and Brothers, Hecker and Brother.

Liberty Bell for 1852. 25 A FEW COPIES FOR SALE, At this Office.

meric) which such persons fix on the article? They would feel it a relief if they might bury it out of their sight, by copping it into their own mouths and ewallowing it down; and they are really made hapby if the person on whose plate it lies unused, sud-Conly breaks off a piece of toast (which he does not want at all) and eats up his butter. They think

Now Miss Matey Jenkyns was chary of candles We had many devices to use as few as possible. In winter afternoons, she would sit knitting for two or three hours; she could do this in the dark, or by fire-light; and, when I asked if I might not ring for candles to finish stitching my wristbands, she told me to "keep blind-man's holiday." They were usually brought in with ten; but we only burnt one As we lived in constant preparation for at a friend who might come in, any evening (but who never did), it required some contrivance to keep our two candles of the same length, ready to be lighted, and to look as if we burnt two always. The candles rook it in turns; and, whatever we might be talking about or doing, Miss Matey's eyes were habitually fixed upon the candle, ready to jump up and extinguish it, and to light the other before they had be me too uneven in length to be restored to equality the course of the evening.

One night, I remember that this candle economy particularly annoyed me. I had been very much fixed of my compulsory "blind-man's holiday," especially as Miss Matey had fallen asleep, and I did not like to stir the fire, and run the risk of awakenand the to sur the fire, and run the risk of awakening her; so I could not even sit on the rug and scorch myself with sewing by firelight, according to my usual custom. I fancied Miss Matey must be dreaming of her early life; for she spoke one or two words, in her uneasy sleep, hearing reference to persons who were dead long before. When Martha brought in the lighted candle and toa, Miss Matey storted into wakefulness, with a strange havildaged started into wake ulness, with a strange bewildered look around, as if we were not the people she expected to see about her. There was a little sad expression that shadowed her face as she recognised me; but immediately afterwards she tried to give The her usual smile. All through tea-time, her talk run upon the days of her chilhood and youth. Pertans this reminded her of the desirableness of looking over all the old family letters, and destroying such as ought not to be allowed to fall into the hands of strangers; for she had often spoken of the necessity of this task, but had always shrunk from it, with a timid dread of something painful. To-night, however, she rose up after tea, and went for them—in the dark; for she piqued herself on the precise neatness of all her chamber arrangements, and used to look uneasily at me when I lighted a When she returned, there was a faint, pleasant when she returned, there was a laint, pleasant smell of Tonquin beans in the room. I had always noticed this scent about any of the things which had belonged to her mother; and many of the letters were addressed to her—yellow bundles of love-letters sixty or seventy years old.

Miss Matey undid the packet with a sigh; but she stifled it directly, as if it were hardly right to regret the tlight of time, or of life either. We agree to look them over separately, each taking a different letter out of the same bundle, and describing its contents to the other, before destroying it. I never knew what sad work the reading of old letters was before that evening, though I could hardly tell why. The letters were as happy as letters could be at least those early letters were. There was in them a vivid and intense sense of the present time, which seemed so strong and full as if it could never pass away, and as if the warm, living hearts that s themselves could never die, and be as no thing to the sunny earth. I should have felt less melancholy. I believe, if the letters had been more so. I saw the tears quietly stealing down the wel wern furrows of Miss Matey's cheeks, and her spec tacles often wanted wiping. I trusted at last she would light the other candle, for my own eyes were rather dim, and I wanted more light to see the pale, faded ink; but no-even through her tears, she saw and remembered her little economical ways.

The earliest set of letters were two bundles tied together, and ticketed (in Miss Jeukyns handwriting), "Letters interchanged between my ever-honoured father, and my dearly beloved mother, prior to their marriage, in July, 1764." I should guess that the Rector of Cranford was about twentyseven years of age when he wrote those letters; and Miss Matey told me that her mother was just eighteen at the time of her wedding. With my idea of the Rector, derived from a picture in the dining parlour, stiff and stately, in a huge full-bottomed wig, with gown, cassock, and bands, and his hand upon a copy of the only sermon he ever published—it was strange to read these letters. They were full of eager, passionate ardour; short homely sentences, right fresh from the heart; very different from the grand Latinised, Jonsonian style of the printed sermon, preached before some Judge at Assize time. His letters were a curious contrast to those of his His letters were a curious contrast to those of his girl-bride. She was evidently rather annoyed at His letters were a chronous girl-bride. She was evidently rather annoyed at his demands upon her for expressions of love, and we could not quite understand what he meant by repeating the same thing over in so many different trays; but what she was quite clear about was her longing for a white "Paduasay" — whatever that imight be; and six or seven letters were principally occupied in asking her lover to use his influence with her parents (who evidently kept her in good order) to obtain this or that article of dress, more order. especially the white "Paduasay." He cared nothing how she was dressed; she was always lovely enough for him as he took pains to assure her, when she begged him to express in his answers a predilection for particular pieces of finers, in order that she might show what he said to her parents.

But at length he seemed to find out that she would not be married till she had a "trousseeri" to have not be married till she had a "trousseau" to her mind and then he sent her a letter, which had evidently accompanied a whole box full of finery, and in which he requested that he might be dressed in everything her heart desired. This was the first letter, ticketed in a frail, delicate hand, "From my dearest John." Shortly afterwards they were mar-ried—I suppose, from the intermission in their cor-

ty. The worthy rector seemed to be strung up by the occasion to a high literary pitch, for he could hardly write a letter to his wife without cropping out into Latin. I remember the end of one of his letters ran thus: "I shall ever hold the virtuous qualities of my Molly in amount hards." letters ran thus: "I shall ever hold the virtuous qualities of my Molly in remembrance, dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus regit artus," which, considering that the English of his correspondent was sometimes at fault in grammar, and often in spelling, Proverbia say." Presently it became very evident of the flowers; they turn me sick and faint as they and put his hand on our shoulders, and ask us in a might be taken as a proof of how much he "idealized" his Molly; and, as Miss Jenkyns used to say, "Presently it became very evident of the flowers; they turn me sick and faint as they and put his hand on our shoulders, and ask us in a did put his hand on our shoulders, and put his hand on our shoulders, whatever that may mean." But this was nothing to a fit of writing classical poetry, which soon seized him; in which his Molly figured away as Maria;" the letter containing the carmen was endorsed by her, "Hebrew verses sent me by my honoured husband. I thow to have had a letter about killing the

Sir Peter Arley, as my husband desires."

And in a post-scriptum note in his hand-writing, it was stated that the Ode had appeared in the Gentlesman's Magazine, December, 1772. Her letters back to her husband (treasured as fondly by him as if they had been M. T. Ciceronis Epistolæ), were more satisfactory to an absent husband and father, than the satisfactory that the satisfactory the satisfactory than the satisfactory than the satisfactory than t vain, even if she were a beauty."

had very pretty hair, my dear," said Miss Matilda, "and not a bad mouth." afterwards adjust her cap and draw herself up.
But to return to Mrs. Jenkyns's letters. She told her husband about the poor in the parish; what homely domestic medicines she had administered; ing the matter in a manly way. He could not afford to send Peter to read with any tutor, but he death of the school in the art of practical joining, captain of the school in the art of practical joining in the school in the art of practical joining in the school in the art of practical joining in the school in the sch the heads of all the ne'er-do-wells. She asked for

It seemed curious that I should never have heard of this brother before; but I concluded that he had died young; or else surely his name would have been alluded to by his sisters. By-and-bye we came to packets of Miss Jenkyns's letters. These, Miss Mater and I hope you won't tell your father I used her kept passing from room to room, in and out of the house, moving noiselessly, but never ceasing. Neither she should; but she shall have it! of I should not like him to think that I was not choice in my language, after living with such a woman as Deborah. And be sure you never use it yourself. I don't know how it slipped out of my hourself. I don't know how it slipped out of my house her had been only interesting to those who loved the writers; and that it seemed as if it would have hurt her to allow them to fall into the hands of strangers, who had not known her dear mother, and how good she was, although she did not always spell quite in the modern fashion; but Deborah's letters were so very was, although she did not always spell quite in the modern fashion; but Deborah's letters were so very twas, although she dad not always spell quite in the modern fashion; but Deborah's letters were so very twas, although she dad not always spell quite in the modern fashion; but Deborah's letters were so very twas, although she dad not always spell quite in the modern fashion; but Deborah's letters were so very twas, although she dad not always spell quite in the modern fashion; but Deborah's letters were so very twas, although she dad not always spell quite in the man as Deborah. And be sure you never use it ther kept passing from room to room, in and out of the house, moving noiselessly, but never ceasing. Neither durst leave the house, moving noiselessly, but never ceasing. Neither same as she came with was always pretty, and now she looked fair, and the kept passing from room to room, in and out of the house not in the house, noving noiselessly, but never ceasing. Neither same as she came withing was always pretty, and no

reflections, before those letters were concluded!
They lasted us two nights; and I won't deny that I made use of the time to think of many other things, and yet I was always at my post at the end of each sentence. The rector's letters, and those of his wife and mother-in-law, had all been tolerably short and pithy, written in a straight hand, with the lines very close together. Sometimes the whole letter was contained on a mere scrap of paper. The paper was televed the work in the sheets were (as Miss Matey made me observe) the old original Post, with the stamp in the corner, respirate of the stamp in the corner, respirate of the restored with a great round red wafer: for it ther fastened with a great round red wafer: for it ther fastened with a great round red wafer: for it was before Miss Edgeworth's "Patronage" had banished wafers from polite society. It was evident, trom the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, that francs were in the tenor of what was said, the tenor of what was great request, and were even used as means of pay-ing debts by needy members of Parliament. The ing debts by needy members of Parliament. and generally members of Farmanien. The rector sealed his epistles with an immense coat of always known of Peter's plans; but sometimes he arms, and showed by the care with which he had performed this ceremony, that he expected they town wanted something to talk about; but I don't performed this ceremony, that he expected they should be cut open, not broken by any thoughtless or impatient hand. Now, Miss Jenkyne's letters were of a later date in form and writing. She wrote on the square sheet, which we have learned to call old-fashioned. Her hand was admirably calculated, together with her use of many syllabled words, to fill up a sheet, and the prida words and the prida words are the calculated. crossing. Poor Miss Matey got sadly puzzled with this, for the words gathered size like snow-balls, and toward the end of her letter, Miss Jenkyns used to become quite sesquipedalian. In one to her father, slightly theological and controvertial in its tone, she had spoken of Herod, Tetrarch of Idumea. Miss Matey read it "Herod Petrach of Etruriæ," and

was just as well pleased as if she had been right. can't quite remember the date, but I think it was in red—i suppos, from the intermission in their correspondence.

"We must burn them, I think," said Miss Jankyas wave the longest series of letters, on occasion of her absence on a visit to some only one she friends near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These friends near Newcastle-upon-Tyne them, I think," said Miss Matey, footing doubtfully at me. "No one will care for the awards and the first of the awards and the first of the awards and the first of the same result of all the searching of the same result of all the searching had brought something of the same result of all the searching had brought something of the same result of all the searching had brought something of the same result of all the search in good, and its rather odds. I had lighted the candle, to give the same result of all the searching of the same result of all the searching had brought something of the same result of all the search in the same search in the door will do my head searching the colly reserves.

I suppose, from the intermission in their or respondence.

"We must burn them, I think," said Miss Matey, footing doubtfully at me. "No one will care for the same fast, the thought that the commandant of the candle, to give the same result of all the search in the same result of all the search in the same state of the same fast, the thought that the commandant of the same fast of the same result of all the search in the same result of all the searching of the same result of all the search in the same result of all the search in the same result of all the search in the

Latin boy's letters was like a trumpet to the old war-I do not know much about Latin, certainly,

band. I thowt to have had a letter about killing the pig, but must wait. Mem., to send the poetry to sir Peter Arley, as my husband desires."

had read this note. She gave it to me in silence, and then got up and took it to her sacred recesses in her own room, for fear, by any chance, it might get her own room, for fear, by any chance, it might get burnt. "Poor Peter!" she said; "he was always in

of her father, and when Peter disappointed him, she became his pride. The sole honour Peter brought away from Shrewsbury, was the reputation of heing the best good fellow that ever was, and of being the seletters. She told his directions about the cows and pigs; and did not always obtain them, as I have shown before.

The kind old grandfather was dead, when a little boy was born, soon after the publication of the Serhow shown, soon after the publication of the Serhow shown should be stand in the hall, just near enough

becoming interesting to those who loved the writers and that it seemed as if it would have hurt her to allow them to fall into the hands of strangers, who and that it seemed as if it would have been mother, and how good should not have been as the did not always pelagre and that it seemed as if it would have been mother facility of a collector is a minor offence compared with was, although she did not always pelagre and the same things quite as well; and as for Mrs. Carteri people thought a deal of the reletters, just she knew she used to think beloans could have said the same things quite as well; and as for Mrs. Carteri people thought a deal of the reletters, just she knew she used to be whon a conscious look in his wife's hot, dreary eyes, and the same things quite as well; and as for Mrs. Carteri people thought a deal of the reletters, just she was quite sare Deborah would never have made use of such a common expression as "I canna be fashed!"

Miss Matey did grudge burning these letters, it up as laddy who was passing through the was every was evident. She would not let them be carellessly to myself. She took them from me, and even lighted him, and of the though the same and well faint adminishment of the same and the same and well faint adminishment of the same and the same and the same and the same and the same as a son would wish to conceal with a should have she dead then in the long soft folds; she lary, smiling, as it was a darge through the two child, sad people came—all Cranford came—to be such darge through the world but when the world but was a lathough she did not always she appeared with the country-women brought was a long time and shive for the relation, because the right of the country-women brought was the same things quite as well; and as for Mrs. Chapter people thought a deal of the relation, because they might not shock you as the late of the same things quite as well; and as for Mrs. Capteri people thought a deal of the relation is the relation that the same things quite as well; and as

"Oh no! Deborah would have been too much shocked. No! no one knew but I. I wish I had think they did. They had the St. James's Chronicle same advantages we have, and we have plenty to say; and I remember the clacking noise there always was when some of the ladies got together. But, probably, school-boys talk more than ladies. At last there was a terrible sad thing happened." Miss Matey got up, went to the door, and opened it no one was there. She rang the bell for Martha w-halls and no one was there. and when Martha came, her mistress told her to go for eggs to a farm at the other end of the town.
"I will lock the door after you, Martha. You are

MENON AT CRAFFORM

MENON AT CRAFFORM

The special and a comparing comparing to the comparing of the comparin where study as write as my takes and stond as still as a statue to be flogged; and my factor struck hard! When my father stopped to take breath, Peter said, 'Have you done enough sir?' quite hoarsely, and still standing quite quiet. I don't know what my father said—or if he said anything. But old Clare said Peter turned to where thing. But old Clare said Peter turned to where the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were, and made them the people outside the railing were and made them the peop

speak, but put his arms round her, and kissed her as stand the fright and shock she had gone through; if he did not know how to leave off; and before she and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in

superior acquirements. Deborah was the favourite of her father, and when Peter disappointed him, she became his pride. The sole honour Peter brought away from Shrewsbury, was the reputation of being the captain of the school in the art of practical joking. His father was disappointed, but set about remedying the matter in a manly way. He could not afford to send Peter to read with any tutor, but he could read with him himself; and Miss Matey told me nuch of the awful preparations in the way of dictionaries and lexicons that were made in her father's study the morning Peter began.

"My poor mother!" said she. "I remember how she used to stand in the hall, just near enough to the study-door to catch the tone of my father's where about—my mother's ory grew louder and the she was going up to Peter's room, at they are dound he was not to tell Peter was the toll me what had hap pened, and that she was going up to Peter's room, at they are the though she was not to tell Peter was the to tell Peter was the to tell Peter was the requisition of being the ther; and then my mother told me what had hap pened, and that she was going up to Peter's room, at my father's desire—though she was not to tell Peter we had that we were not to think hers was not to tell Peter was the requisition; and that we were not to think hers was not to tell Peter was the requisition; the my father's desire—though she was not to tell Peter was the requisition; and that we were not to think hers was not to tell Peter was the requisition; and that we were not to think hers was not to tell Peter was the requisition; and that the matter over with him. But no Peter's leaven my father's leaven was not to tell Peter was to to tell Peter was the requisited the matter over with him. But no Peter's leaven my father's no pened, and that she was going up to Peter's room, at ther's desire—though she was to to tell Peter was the requisited the most to tell Peter was the requisited that no one knew the was not to think hers was near.

We did not that the no of m boy was born, soon after the publication of the Sermon is put there was another letter of exhortation from the grandlather, more stringent and admonited the standard of this part of this brother before; but I concluded that he hall, just near enough was not in the garden, nor the hay-loft, nor any-mon; but there was another letter of exhortation from the grandlather, more stringent and admonited to the study-door to catch the tone of my father's ory grew louder and to the study-door to catch the tone of my father's ory grew louder and all. At first, he took no notice; and we tried to the study-door to catch the tone of my father's where about—my mother's ery grew louder and all. At first, he took no notice; and we tried to have a kind of light careless talk about the same soft the world that that long kiss of the study-door to catch the tone of my father's ory grew louder and all. At first, he took no notice; and we tried to have a kind of light careless talk about the same so the world that that long kiss on aboral how in the study-door to catch the tone of my father's ory grew louder and all. At first, he took no notice; and we tried to here and all. At first, he took no notice; and we tried to have a kind of light careless talk about the shew a kind of 'good-bye.' The afternoon all the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall, until the various sins into which men might fall was a dill. What is the she who dead to a large calletion of books bearing not only the shew to o

myseir. She took them from me, and even lighted the second candle in order to read them aloud with a proper emphasis, and without stumbling over the big words. Oh dear! how I wanted facts instead of reflections, before those letters were concluded! They lasted us two nights; and I won't deny that I made use of the time at think of want of the time my father was speaking. He did not made use of the time to think of want of the time and the time my father was speaking. He did not now, the time to think of the time and the but the doors were all wide open, and my father and mother walked on and on; and it was more than an hour since he had joined her, and I don't believe they had ever spoken all that time. I was getting the parlour fire lighted, and one of the servants was preparing tea, for I wanted them to have something to eat and drink and warm them, when old Clare asked to speak to me.

"I have borrowed the nets from the weir, Miss and the come to this small house, and he

"I have borrowed the nets from the weir, Miss a man, we had to come to this small house, and be content with a servant of all-work; but, as Deborah

for the morning?

"I remember staring in his face to gather his meaning; and when I did, I laughed out loud. The horror of that new thought—our bright, darling Peter, cold, and stark, and dead! I remember the ring of my own laugh now.
"The next day Deborah was at home before I was

myself again. She would not have been so weak to give way as I had done; but my screams (my horrible laughter had ended in crying) had roused my ble laughter had ended in crying, had reduced my sweet dear mother, whose poor wandering wits were called back and collected, as soon as a child needed her care. She and Deborah sat by my bedside; I knew by the looks of each that there had been no for eggs to a farm at the bence that the volume of the constraint of the constraint

horse. I do not know much about Latin, certainly, and it is, perhaps, an ornamental language; but not very useful, I think—at least to judge from the bits I remember out of the rector's letters. One was:

I remember out of the rector's letters. One was:

"You have not got that town in your map of Ire-Proverbia say." Presently it became very evident that "poor Peter" got himself into many scrapes.

The letters were placent and than she was. He seemed as if he could look at the people outside the railing were, and made them on on himself seemed as if he could look at the people outside the railing were, and made them on on himself seemed as if he could look at the people outside the railing were, and made them on on himself seemed as if he could look at the people outside the railing were, and made them on on himself seemed as if he could look at the people outside the railing were, and made them on on himself seemed as if he could look at the people outside the railing were, and made them on on thing else when she was by; and she was so hum-nothing else when she was by; and she was to hum hands, with a request that he would spaced in his one himself the source of the store room, helping my mother to make cowsliption in his old way—laying down the law, as it were—and, then in a minute or two, he would come round and, then in a minute or two, he would come round and, then in a minute or two, he would come round and, then in a minute or two, he would come round on the store room, helping my mother to make cowsliption to some post office clerks at the General Post Office, who, "to the best of their belief," pronounced them and put his hand on our shoulders, with a request that he would space in his nothing else when she was by; and she was so hum nothing else when she was by; and she was so hum nothing else when she was by; and she was so hum nothing else when she was by; and she was on hum or hothing else when she was by; and she was on hum or helping my mother to make cowsliption.

The letters were placed in his a

if he did not know how to leave off; and before she could speak again, he was gone. We talked it over, and could not understand it, and she bade me go and seek my father, and ask what it was all about found him walking, up and down, looking very highly displeased.

"Tell your mother I have flogged Peter, and that he richly deserved it."

"I durst not ask any more questions. When I told my mother, she sat down, quite faint, for a minute. I remember, a few days after, I saw the poor withered cowslip flowers thrown out to the leaf-heap, to deep and did there. There was no making of the City of Palaces and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in and some very lightly and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in and some very lightly and some stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelly was stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelly was stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelly was stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelly and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in and solve and could not understand it, and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in and solve and could not understand it, and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in and solve and some stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelly was stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelly was specimens, in a Roman letter! These were strong and she would smile at him, and comfort him, not in and she would speak of how she thought Peter stood a good chance of be-tone, he was there. And she would speak of how she thought Peter stood a good chance of be-tone, he was there. And she would speak of how she thought Peter stood a good chance of be-tone, he was there. And she would speak of how she thought Peter stood a good chance of be-tone, and how she thought Peter stood a good chance of be-tone, and the dates agreed with Shelley's solution; and the stood a good chance of be-tone, and the dates agreed with Shelley's solution; and the stood a good chance of Poor Peter's career lay before him rather pleas antly, mapped out by kind friends, but Bonus Berbed her seem very neatly every day, and read to her in the books he had sent her; how she was a very "forrard," good child, but would ask questions her mother could not answer; but how she did not let herself down by saying she did not know, but took to stirring the fire, or sending the "forrard" darling, and promised (like her sister at her age) to be a great beauty. I was reading aloud to Miss Matey, who smiled and sighed a little at the hope, so fondly expressed, that "little Matey might not be well as the results of him how pend and planned to think he was perhaps, a little afraid of Deborah's to findly expressed, that "little Matey might not be were a beauty."

Poor Peter's career lay before him rather pleas antly, mapped out by kind friends, but Bonus Berrand to her in the books he had sent her; how she was to be a sailor than a clergy man; and all in that way, just to make any more questions. When I told my mother, she sat down, quite faint, for a min; and all in that way, just to make any more questions. When I told my mother, she sat down, quite faint, for a min; and all in that way, just to make any more questions. When I told my mother, she sat down, quite faint, for a min; and all in that way, just to make any more questions. When I told my mother, she sat down, quite faint, for a min; and all in that way, just to make any more questions. When I told my mother, she sat down, quite faint, for a min; and all in that way, just to make any more questions. When I told my mother sat down, quite faint, for a min; and all in that way, just to make any more questions. When I told my mother, she sat down, quite faint, for a min; and all in that way, just to make any more distance. I remember, a few days after, I saw the poor withered cowellip flowers thrown out to the leaf-heap. to decay and die there. There was no making of cowelling, and after that, a living awaited them. I told my mother sat down, quite faint, f

always wanted her when there was letter writing,

used to say, we have always lived genteelly, even if circumstances have compelled us to simplicity. Poor

"And Mr. Peter ?" asked I.

"And Mr. Peter!" asked I.
"Oh, there was some great war in India—I forget what they call it—and we have never heard of Peter since then. I believe he is dead, myself; and it sometimes fidgets me that we have never put on mourning for him. And then, again, when I sit by myself, and all the house it still, I think I hear his step coming up the street, and my heart begins to flutter and beat; but the sound always goes past—

to be genuine.

The first step taken after this, was to compare the postmarks with Byron's letters to Mr. Murray, posted from the same cities in the same month and year, and to the same city—London. Here they failed—and in this way. Where "Ravenna" on a genuine letter was in a small sharp type, in the Shelley letter it was in a large uncertain type; and in the letters from Venice, the postmark of the City of Palaces was stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelley was stamped in an Italic, and not, as in the Shelly specimens, in a Roman letter! These were strong facts; but then the dates agreed with Shelley's so-

White, the bookseller in Pall Mall, over against the Reform Club." Off runs the gentleman "From whom did you, Mr. White, obtain letters?"
"I bought them of two women—I supposed them to be genuine, and I paid large prices for them in that belief." Such are the words supposed to have been spoken by Mr. White. The two women would appear to have been like the man in a clergyman's learned but with a lawyer's course who have been the supposed to the supposed band, but with a lawyer's gown, who brought Pope' letters to Curil.

It would be impolitic at this stage of an important inquiry to publish the whole of the particulars placed at our service in elucidation of the forgery of these letters. It is proper, however, to say thus early, that there has been of late years, as we are assured, a most systematic and wholesale forgery of letters purporting to be written by Byron, Shelley, and Keats that these forgeries carry upon them such marks of genuiness as have deceived the entire body of Lon-don collectors—that they are executed with a skill to which the forgeries of Chatterton and Ireland can lay no claim-that they have sold at public auctions

(unpublished) letters from Shelley to his wife revaeling the innermost secrets of his heart, and contain ing facts, not wholly dishonourable facts to a father's memory, but such as a son would wish to conceal These letters were bought in by the son of Shelley

some of these undoubted Shelley and Byron loggitude, and if our readers will turn to our account of the sale, at Puttick & Simpson's, of Mr. Hodges's collection of autographs, they will find extracts of letters from Shelley to Byron, and from Byron to Shelley (the former especially), the presumed originals of which we have now no doubt were forgeries. Shelley's letter containing an assertion against the fidelity of "Harriet," which sold for £6 6s., and which excited even then our indignant protest, although we had no reason to doubt its genuineness—was of this sort. The forgery of Chatterton injured no one but an imaginary priest—the forgery of Ireland made a great poet seem to write worse than Settle could have written—but this forgery blackens the character of a great man and, worse still, traduces female virtue.

Mr. Moxon is not the only publisher taken in. Mr Murray has been a heavy sufferer, though not to the same extent. Mr. Moxon has printed his Shelly same extent. purchases; Ar. Murray, wise through Mr. Moxon's example, will not publish his Byron acquisitions. London Athenaum, March 6.

THE BEST FRIEND.—The most agreeable of all com-THE BEST FRIEND.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness; one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours; above all, of a golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—Lessing.

— INABILITY OF IGNORANCE.—How many men, the in physical energy, stand with folded and idle rich in physical energy, stand with folded and idle hands because they are poor in knowledge! Tell such a man what he should do, and he is ready and willing to act. He stands still because he cannot see his way to act. He stands still because he cannot see his way. The two plans he should choose. He is negligent, or of how cause he is ignorant of what he ought to do, or of how cause he is ignorant of what he ought to do, or of how cause he is deficient of the interval impatience, it may be best done. Or if, in his physical impatience, it may be best done. Or if, in his physical impatience, it may be best done. Or if, in his physical impatience, it may be best done. Or if, in his physical impatience, it may be best done or with the softward, he fails to reach his aim such a man rushes forward, he fails to reach his aim and the work of the cases of the energy of one man ill action. How often do we see the energy of one man ill action. How often do we see the energy of one handledge, he engages in, while, under the guidance of knowledge, he engages in, while, under the guidance of knowledge, he engages in, while, under the guidance of knowledge, he was the sure stride in advance!—Prof. Johnston. -INABILITY OF IGNORANCE .-- How many men,